

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 15086) to set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park, to be known as the Wind Cave National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15087) to amend section 2461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 15089) to amend section 4452 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to appeals from decisions of supervising inspectors of steamboats—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 15090) to establish a judge-advocate's corps in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 15088) providing for the payment of \$187 to Hugh A. Ernst for services rendered over-time and use of typewriter in the Bureau of Immigration, in the Treasury Department—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 15091) granting a pension to Emma A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15092) granting a pension to George Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 15093) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pierpoint—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 15094) granting a pension to Susan T. Bunch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15095) for the relief of Archie B. Forbess—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 15096) for the relief of Albert C. Engard, chief engineer, United States Navy, retired—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 15097) for the relief of the legal representatives of T. L. Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 15098) granting a pension to Mary E. Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 15099) granting an increase of pension to William H. Piker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 15100) granting an increase of pension to James B. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 15101) for the relief of the First Baptist Church, Suffolk, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 15102) granting a pension to Ellis Hickam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 15103) granting an increase of pension to Simon Hausmeier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15104) granting a pension to Martha J. Kellogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 15105) to refer the claim against the United States of Elizabeth Haden to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15106) granting an increase of pension to Margaret F. Harris—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 15107) granting a pension to Harriet S. Packard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A resolution (H. Res. 303) to pay John Douglass for services rendered as laborer in the Doorkeeper's department—to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Memorial of the auditor-general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania explanatory of House bill 14763—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BELL: Petition of Colorado Forestry Association, for increase of appropriation for timber ranges—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of Colorado, in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKETT: Protest of citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., against the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Resolutions of the Portland Yacht Club, of Portland, Me., in favor of a law to pension men of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONNELL: Protest of the Pure Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., against the passage of the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of a meeting of Jewish people in Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the Goldfogle bill, relating to the discrimination against the Jews by the Russian Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: Resolutions of the Twenty-eighth Annual Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, approving the conduct of the United States in the war with Spain, the insurrection in the Philippines, and in China, and supporting and congratulating our soldiers in the Philippines—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CROMER: Resolution of McKinley Lodge, No. 21, Elwood, Ind., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, urging Congress to appropriate money during this session for the destitute widows and minor children of the persons killed in the Coal Creek disaster of the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protest of the Pure Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., against the passage of the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Journeymen Barbers' Union of Hoboken, N. J., for increase of pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of numerous citizens of Tennessee, in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the board of aldermen of Boston and the city councils of Malden and Lowell, Mass., in favor of the proposed increase of pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Resolutions of Central Trades and Labor Council of Allentown, Pa., indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of Journeymen Barbers' Union of Hoboken, N. J., indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. KERN: Resolutions of Mine Workers' Union No. 304, Belleville, Ill., favoring irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. LACEY: Papers relating to setting aside certain lands in South Dakota as a public park, to be known as Wind Cave National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Ellis Hickam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 14933, granting an increase of pension to Lewis Gross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Papers to accompany House bill 14775, granting a pension to Conrad G. Boehme—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Memorial of the auditor-general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania explanatory of House bill 14763—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, June 14, 1902.

Prayer by Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, of the city of Washington. The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. NELSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

GUY N. STOCKSLAGER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 12th instant, certain information relative to the employment of Lient. D. H. Jarvis in the Revenue-Cutter Service at Nome, Alaska, in the summer and fall of 1900, and the employment by him of Guy N. Stockslager, etc.; which, on motion of Mr. COCKRELL, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. McKenney, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9334) to prohibit the passage of special or local laws in the Territories, to limit Territorial indebtedness, etc.

The message also announced that the House had passed with amendments the bill (S. 3057) appropriating the receipts from

the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (S. 2921) to place Henry Bieberbick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long, and Maurice Connell on the retired list of enlisted men of the Army; and

A bill (H. R. 9544) granting an increase of pension to George W. Barry.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of sundry citizens of the District of Columbia, praying that an appropriation be made providing for the completion of the pavement on Fourth street NE., between V and W streets, in the city of Washington; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petition of Frederick Pringle and sundry other citizens of Liberty, Ind., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the internal-revenue law relative to the tax on distilled spirits; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Ministerial Association of Portland, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at immigrant stations and also for the restriction of immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. STEWART presented a petition of Humboldt Lodge, No. 607, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Winnemucca, Nev., praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill, to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases, and remonstrating against the passage of any substitute therefor; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BEVERIDGE, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5939) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States, and defining the qualifications of electors in said Territory, reported it with amendments.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4944) to establish a chaplaincy in connection with the United States jail, Washington Asylum, Reform School, Georgetown Almshouse, and Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. HEITFELD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5590) regulating the use of parking, sidewalks, and roadways in the city of Washington, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. DILLINGHAM, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4826) for the relief of holders and owners of certain District of Columbia special-tax scrip, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4118) to abolish estates of courtesy and dower in the District of Columbia, to provide for the custody of the persons of children under 14 years of age, to regulate the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates, and for other purposes, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5191) for the relief of holders and owners of certain District of Columbia special-tax scrip, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 10824) granting an increase of pension to George E. Bump;

A bill (H. R. 1745) granting an increase of pension to Marvin Chandler;

A bill (H. R. 5453) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wilkinson;

A bill (H. R. 1090) granting a pension to James E. Bates; and

A bill (H. R. 3517) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Harris.

Mr. FORAKER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3560) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes,

and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1893, and amended April 1, 1896, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported an amendment providing for the survey of Walker River Reservation, Nev.; the Uintah Reservation, Utah; the Spokane Reservation, Wash., etc., intended to be proposed to the general deficiency appropriation bill, and moved that it be referred, with the accompanying paper, to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 6161) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Indian Territory to the House of Representatives of the United States, and defining the qualifications of electors in said Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 6162) granting an increase of pension to David Bussard; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 6163) for the relief of J. W. Smart; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6164) for the relief of B. G. Chandler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 6165) amending the act of March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to carry into effect the stipulations of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain," and so forth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 6166) for the relief of R. F. Powell, administrator of George R. Powell, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 6167) authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Capt. Charles Edgar Clark, United States Navy, to be a rear-admiral of the senior grade on the active list; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ADMISSION OF CUBA.

Mr. ELKINS. I introduce a joint resolution, and ask that it be read and lie on the table. I wish to submit some remarks on it at an early day.

The joint resolution (S. R. 115) providing for the admission of the Republic of Cuba into the Union as a new State was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Cuba may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Cuba, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

2. *And be it further resolved,* That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions and with the following guaranties, to wit: First, the constitution of said State, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Cuba, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action on or before the 1st day of January, 1904. Second, said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defense belonging to said Republic of Cuba, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due and owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Cuba, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Cuba as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic then.

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Cuba, with a republican form of government and with Representatives in Congress, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the existing States as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission shall be agreed upon by the Governments of the Republic of Cuba and the United States; and that the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

SURVEY OF ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

Mr. SCOTT. I introduce a joint resolution, and ask that it be read and lie on the table. I shall call it up at some future day.

The joint resolution (S. R. 116) providing for a survey of the Isthmus of Darien for canal purposes was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed on the application of the parties in interest, if such application is made before the convening of Congress in December, 1902, to make a detailed report of a proper

officer or officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army to superintend and direct a survey upon the Isthmus of Darien, for the purpose of verifying the surveys already made for interoceanic canal at the narrowest part of the isthmus, and to report to Congress on the character of ground that said canal would have to be built over, the quality and strength of the rock in the range of mountains through which tunnel would have to be bored, and whether or not the rock so located is sufficiently strong to carry the weight of the tunnel without requiring lining, and all other facts in connection with this short route: *Provided*, That at the time such application is made the parties desiring the verification of the surveys and other facts, as set forth, shall deposit with the Secretary of War such sum of money as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, shall be sufficient to pay the expenses of making such survey and a report thereon, except the pay and allowances according to law that are allowed to officers so detailed to superintend such work and surveys.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a statement showing the various classes of Missouri volunteers, militia and home guards, that were in service during the civil war, the designations of the organizations composing them, and the laws, orders, and regulations under which they were raised; also what organizations or classes of these troops are recognized by the War Department as having been in the military service of the United States, and what organizations or classes are not so recognized.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, being House bill 14019, report No. 1919.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 14019) making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill may be dispensed with, that the bill be read, and that the amendments of the committee may be considered when they are reached as the reading proceeds.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments shall first receive consideration. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ALLISON. Before proceeding with the bill, it has been suggested to me by Senators interested in the isthmian canal measure that inasmuch as the time has been fixed for a final vote on Thursday next we agree that on and after Monday the Senate shall meet at 11 o'clock, there being a number of Senators who desire to debate the bill in the meantime.

Mr. HALE. Including Monday?

Mr. ALLISON. Including Monday.

Mr. MORGAN. From Monday to Thursday, inclusive.

Mr. CULLOM. Beginning on Monday?

Mr. MORGAN. Beginning on Monday.

Mr. HOAR. I wish the Senator would omit Monday. It makes a difference of but one hour and it would be an inconvenience to some Senators to come here at 11 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. MORGAN. Since the agreement was made of a day for taking the final vote on the canal bill a number of gentlemen who I did not know would want to speak, and I had no idea of it, have told me that they desire to be heard upon that measure. I see that they are to be excluded unless we can have a little longer time for our sessions from Monday until Thursday. That is my reason for making the request. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will not object.

Mr. HOAR. I shall not object. I merely made the suggestion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa moves that the Senate meet at 11 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the reading of the bill may be now proceeded with.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "General expenses," in the appropriation for "Executive office," on page 2, line 19, before the word "computer," to insert "civil engineer or;" in line 23, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" on page 3, line 6, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "four;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to strike out "clerk, \$720" and insert "two clerks, at \$720 each," and in line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-four" and insert "sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-four;" so as to read:

Civil engineer or computer, \$1,500; 2 clerks, at \$900 each; clerk, who shall be a stenographer and typewriter, \$900; messenger, \$480; janitor, \$1,200; steam engineer, \$900; 3 firemen, at \$480 each; 2 elevator operators, at \$390 each; 3 watchmen, at \$480 each; 2 laborers, one of whom shall also act as messenger and substitute elevator operator, at \$365 each; 2 laborers, at \$360 each; property clerk, \$1,000; deputy property clerk, \$1,400; 2 clerks, at \$720 each; messenger, \$900; inspector of plumbing, \$2,000; 7 assistant inspectors of plumbing,

1 at \$1,200, and 6 at \$1,000 each; 5 members of the plumbing board, at \$900 each; harbor master, \$1,200; in all, \$69,944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 5, after the word "dollars," to strike out "two assistant assessors, at \$1,600 each," and insert "assistant assessor, \$2,000; assistant assessor, \$1,600;" in line 20, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" and in line 23, before the word "hundred," to strike out "forty-two thousand nine" and insert "forty-three thousand six;" so as to make the clause read:

For assessor's office: For assessor, \$3,500; assistant assessor, \$2,000; assistant assessor, \$1,600; * * * clerk to board of assistant assessors, \$1,500; messenger and driver, for board of assistant assessors, \$600; in all, \$43,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 23, to insert:

For salaries and expenses of the excise board, \$5,500, to be expended as now provided by law: *Provided*, That all receipts from liquor licenses in the District of Columbia shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 3, to strike out:

That for all purposes of assessment and collection of taxes upon personal property in the District of Columbia, the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, entitled "An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes," as amended by specific acts of Congress, is hereby declared in full force and effect and to have been continuously so in force since its enactment; and that the board of assistant assessors created under the act of Congress approved August 14, 1894, be, and they hereby are, clothed with the duties and powers of the assessors mentioned in said first-named act, and, under the direction of the assessor, they shall for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and subsequent fiscal years, assess personal property for taxation as required by law; and said board of assistant assessors, together with said assessor, are hereby constituted a board of equalization, appeal, and review of the assessments of personal property; and hereafter said board shall, between the 1st day of September and the 31st day of October in each year, hold daily sessions for the purpose of equalizing the assessments theretofore made by them and of hearing and determining any and all appeals from the valuations theretofore made by them: *Provided*, That the tax on personal property shall be due, payable, and collected as now provided by law: *Provided further*, That each national bank, as the trustee of its stockholders, through its president, secretary, or cashier, shall make the like returns and pay the same taxes as other corporations are required to do in said first-named act: *And provided further*, That the assessor, and the three members of the board of assistant assessors, authorized by the act approved August 14, 1894, whose salaries are herein appropriated for, shall, within ten days after January 1, 1903, be appointed by the President for a term of three years each, except that the terms of each of the three members of the board of assistant assessors shall terminate as follows: One each year, to be determined by lot among the three members of the board first appointed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 6, line 21, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant cashier, \$1,400;" on page 7, line 1, after the word "dollars," to insert "two coupon clerks, at \$900 each;" and in line 3, before the word "hundred," to strike out "sixteen thousand two" and insert "nineteen thousand four;" so as to make the clause read:

For collector's office: For collector, \$4,000; deputy collector, \$1,800; cashier, \$1,800; assistant cashier, \$1,400; bookkeeper, \$1,600; two clerks, at \$1,400 each; two clerks, at \$1,200 each; clerk and bank messenger, \$1,200; two coupon clerks, at \$900 each; messenger, \$600; in all, \$19,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 5, after the words "and so forth," to insert "with authority to employ clerks of this and other offices after office hours;" so as to make the clause read:

For extra labor for preparation of tax-sale certificates, and so forth, with authority to employ clerks of this and other offices after office hours, \$800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred and fifty;" in line 10, after the word "dollars," to strike out "clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars," and insert "two clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each;" in line 12, before the word "clerks," to strike out "three" and insert "two;" in line 18, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred" and insert "eight hundred and fifty;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That when differences arise in the rendition, examination, or settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia which would seem to render necessary the suspension or disallowance of any item in said accounts, the Treasury Auditor shall notify the auditor of the District of Columbia, who shall be authorized to present in explanation such facts or arguments as may, in his opinion, tend to the prevention or removal of such suspension or disallowance. When the auditor of the District of Columbia is in doubt as to the legality of an account or voucher for payment upon which he is required to act, he may apply to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a decision upon the question involved, and that officer shall render the same, and the decision so rendered shall govern the accounting officers of the Treasury in subsequently passing upon the account aforesaid. The auditor of the District of Columbia shall continue to prepare and countersign all checks issued by the disbursing officer, and no check involving the disbursement of public moneys by the disbursing officer shall be valid unless countersigned by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

So as to make the clause read:

For auditor's office: For auditor, \$3,600; chief clerk, \$2,250; bookkeeper, \$1,800; 2 clerks, at \$1,600 each; 2 clerks, at \$1,400 each; 3 clerks, at \$1,200 each; clerk, \$1,000; messenger, \$600; disbursing officer, \$2,500; deputy disbursing officer, \$1,500; in all, \$22,850. *Provided*, That when differences arise in the rendition, examination, or settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 13, to increase the appropriation for salary of clerk in the office of sealer of weights and measures from \$900 to \$1,000, and in line 14, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the office of sealer of weights and measures from \$5,980 to \$6,080.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 23, to increase the appropriation for the salary of computing engineer in the engineer's office from \$2,750 to \$3,000; on page 10, line 18, to increase the appropriation for salary of the superintendent of sewers in the engineer's office from \$2,750 to \$3,000, and on page 11, line 6, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the engineer's office from \$67,012 to \$67,512.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 5, after the word "dollars," to insert "clerk, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,200;" in line 7, after the word "dollars," to insert "temporary clerk hire, \$600," and in line 8, before the word "dollars" to strike out "five thousand" and insert "eight thousand two hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Department of insurance: For superintendent of insurance, \$2,500; examiner, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,000; temporary clerk hire, \$600; in all, \$8,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 14, to increase the appropriation for such additional employees as may be required in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and, in the same line, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the surveyor's office from \$16,800 to \$19,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "three thousand;" in line 8, before the word "thousand" to strike out "seven" and insert "nine;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "nine thousand five hundred" and insert "twelve thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

For binding, \$3,000; fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses, \$9,000; in all, \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses," on page 15, line 1, to increase the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 11, after the word "horses," to insert "for supervision or inspection purposes;" line 13, after the word "harness," to insert "for said purposes;" and in line 16, after the word "repair," to insert "or unless the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall certify that such expenditures are necessary for the proper supervision and inspection of the work called for by such appropriation;" so as to make the clause read:

No part of the money appropriated by this act shall be used for the purchase, livery, or maintenance of horses for supervision or inspection purposes, or for the purchase, maintenance, or repair of buggies or carriages and harness for said purposes unless the appropriation from which the same is proposed to be paid shall specifically authorize such purchase, livery, maintenance, and repair, or unless the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall certify that such expenditures are necessary for the proper supervision and inspection of the work called for by such appropriation; and all horses, buggies, or carriages owned or maintained by the District of Columbia shall, so far as may be practicable, be provided for in stables owned or operated by said District.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading was continued to line 10, on page 16.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 9, before the word "hundred," I move to strike out "two" and insert "five;" so as to read:

For rent of office for department of insurance, \$540.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading was resumed. The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 11, to insert:

For rent of office for superintendent of property, \$480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 20, to insert:

To enable the register of wills to complete the work of comparing, correcting, and reproducing certain records, or will books, in his office, including clerical service, purchase of books, and necessary equipments, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at top of page 18, to insert:

For fireproof book shelves and file cases in the office of the recorder of deeds, to be expended by the Superintendent of the Capitol, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 3, to insert:

For glass to protect the portraits of Henry Clay, President Jackson, and W. W. Corcoran, and for regilding the frame of the latter, \$150.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 6, to insert:

For enlargement of fireproof file case (surveyor's office), \$600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 8, to insert:

For photolithographing certain old maps (surveyor's office), \$300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 10, to insert:

For resurvey of Beatty & Hawkins addition to Georgetown (surveyor's office), \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the head of "Improvements and Repairs," on page 18, line 23, to increase the appropriation for assessment and permit work from \$140,000 to \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 2, to insert:

For paving South Capitol street and Delaware avenue, from B street to C street south, \$15,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 5, to insert:

For paving North Capitol street, from R to T streets, \$15,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 7, to insert:

For paving S street NW., from North Capitol street to Second street, \$14,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 9, to insert:

For paving P street NW., between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, \$8,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 7, to insert:

Opening alleys: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$40,000 made in the deficiency act approved March 3, 1893, for opening, widening, and extending alleys in the District of Columbia, under the provisions of "An act to provide for the opening of alleys in the District of Columbia," approved July 22, 1892, is hereby made available for opening, extending, widening, and straightening alleys and minor streets under the provisions of sections 1608 to 1616, inclusive, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and an additional sum of \$25,000 is appropriated from the revenues of the District of Columbia for the same purpose; and all moneys collected for so opening, widening, and straightening alleys and minor streets shall be repaid and credited to this appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 18, to increase the appropriation for completing paving of Connecticut avenue, Le Roy place to Wyoming avenue, from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 22, to insert:

For Joliet street west from Wisconsin avenue, macadamize, \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 23, to insert:

For Providence street, Brookland, macadamize, \$5,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 2, to insert:

For R street, Florida avenue to Massachusetts avenue, pave, \$6,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 4, to insert:

For Nebraska avenue, grade and regulate, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 6, to insert:

For Blagden avenue, macadamize, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 8, to insert:

For Reno road and Emerson street, grade and improve, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 10, to insert:

For Kramer street, Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets, pave, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 12, to insert:

For Kenesaw avenue, entrance to Zoological Park, grading (and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to adjust the lines of the streets at this locality so as to afford an entrance to the Zoological Park upon good and satisfactory grade, with authority to exchange with the owners of the abutting property any land now within the lines of said streets that may be necessary to accomplish said purpose: *Provided*, That no expense is incurred thereby by the United States or the District of Columbia), \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 22, to insert:

For Pennsylvania avenue extended, grade, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 24, to insert:

For Eleventh street extended, grade and improve, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 2, to insert:

For New Hampshire avenue, Whitney avenue to Seventh street (Brightwood avenue), grade and macadamize, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 5, to insert:
For Erie street, Champlain avenue to Sixteenth street, macadamize, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 7, to insert:

For Rhode Island avenue, Florida avenue to First street, pave, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 9, to insert:

For Connecticut avenue extended, grade and macadamize, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 11, to insert:

For Wisconsin avenue and Thirty-seventh street, grade and improve, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 13, to insert:

For Concord street, Brookland, Thirteenth to Queen's Chapel road, grade and improve, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 15, to insert:

For Messmore street, from Columbia street to Erie street, grading, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. By direction of the committee, I move to insert, on page 24, after line 17:

For Seventh street, Bunker Hill road, Michigan avenue, Rhode Island avenue, grade and improve, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 17, to insert:

For Thirty-seventh street and other streets in Burleigh subdivision, grade and pave, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 19, to insert:

For Wyoming avenue west of Connecticut avenue, pave, \$4,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 21, to insert:

For Mintwood place, grade and pave, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 23, to insert:

For Fourteenth street from its present terminus to the northern limit of the Saul tract, grade and macadamize, \$40,600: *Provided*, That no portion of the said sum shall be expended until all the land for the extension of said street within the limits named, according to the highway extension plans, be dedicated to the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 5, to insert:

For Kansas avenue, in Petworth subdivision, from Trenton to Utica streets, grading, regulating, and macadamizing, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 8, to insert:

For Decatur street from Florida avenue to Massachusetts avenue, paving with asphalt, \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 11, to increase the total appropriation for construction of county roads and suburban streets from \$55,500 to \$262,400.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to amend the amendment by striking out "two" before "thousand" and inserting "seven;" so as to read:

In all, \$267,400.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading was resumed. The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 9, to insert:

Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge: For construction of pier No. 5 of the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C., to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$65,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 14, to insert:

Highway bridge across Potomac River: Section 12 of the "Act to provide for eliminating certain grade crossings on the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Company in the city of Washington, D. C., and requiring said company to depress and elevate its tracks, and to enable it to relocate parts of its railroad therein, and for other purposes," approved February 12, 1901, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "two years" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "four years," and the limit of cost for the bridge across the Potomac River therein provided for of \$568,000 is hereby increased to \$986,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 2, to insert:

ANACOSTIA RIVER FLATS.

For a survey and outline map of land owned by the United States, comprised within what is known as the flats of the Anacostia River, from its mouth to the boundary line of the District of Columbia, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General is authorized and directed to examine and report upon the nature of the title to lands embraced within said flats.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Sewers," on page 27, line 25, after the word "for," to strike out "continuing" and

insert "completing;" on page 28, line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "fifty-two;" so as to make the clause read:

For completing the construction of the east side intercepting sewer, between Twenty-second and A streets NE. and Twelfth street SE., now under contract, \$52,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 8, to insert:

For construction in part of trunk sewer to serve the western part of Georgetown, \$20,000; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract for the whole work at a cost not to exceed \$42,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 13, to insert:

For continuing the construction of the Arizona avenue sewer, \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 15, to insert:

For constructing in part the B street and New Jersey avenue trunk sewer, \$250,000; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to construct said sewers where necessary across lands belonging to the United States, and as soon as practicable thereafter the excavated portions of said lands shall be restored to their original condition from the appropriation made for the sewer construction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 3, to insert:

For fencing James Creek Canal, \$2,000, to be immediately available; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to lease for periods not exceeding one year the public space bordering on said canal for commercial use; all revenue to be derived from this source to be paid into the United States Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Streets," on page 30, line 5, to increase the appropriation for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets from \$190,000 to \$200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 11, to increase the appropriation for cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 6, after the word "be," to strike out "immediately," and in line 7, after the word "available," to insert "from the 15th day of May, 1902," so as to read:

Bathing beach: For all necessary expenses of removing to and establishing the bathing beach on the inner basin near the present bathing beach site, to be available from the 15th day of May, 1902, \$4,000, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Electrical department," on page 32, line 19, to increase the appropriation for general supplies, repairs, new batteries, and battery supplies, telephone rental, purchase, etc., from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 25, to increase the appropriation for placing wires of fire-alarm telegraph and police telephone service under ground in existing conduits, including cost of cables, etc., from \$8,000 to \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 10, before the word "twenty," to insert "not less than;" so as to make the clause read:

For extension of police-patrol system, including purchase of not less than 20 new boxes, purchase and erection of the necessary poles, cross arms, insulators, pins, braces, wire, cable, conduit connections, extra labor, and other necessary items, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 13, to insert:

For one four-dial four-number manual transmitter for fire-alarm office, \$5,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 18, after the word "items," to strike out "on plans of and," and in line 20, before the word "dollars" to strike out "three thousand eight hundred" and insert "four thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

For raising roof of building occupied by fire-alarm headquarters, and for remodeling cabinetwork, new floor, and other necessary items, to be supervised by the inspector of buildings, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "one hundred and eighty-five" and insert "two hundred;" in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eighteen" and insert "twenty;" in line 9, before the word "cleaning," to insert "and;" in the same line, after the word "cleaning," to strike out "purchasing, and expenses of erecting and maintaining new lamp-posts, street designations, lanterns, and fixtures;" in line 20, before the word "that," to strike out "And provided" and insert "Provided further;" in line 21, before the word "thousand," strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty;" in line 24, after the word "above," to insert "and not less than sixty candlepower;" in line 25, before the word

"dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "thirty," and on page 35, line 2, after the word "paragraph," to insert:

And provided further, That section 3 of the act relating to the sale of gas in the District of Columbia, approved June 6, 1896, is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-two."

So as to make the clause read:

Lighting: For illuminating material, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning public lamps on avenues, streets, roads, and alleys; purchasing and expense of erecting and maintaining new lamp-posts, street designations, lanterns, and fixtures; moving lamp-posts, painting lamp-posts and lanterns; replacing and repairing lamp-posts and lanterns damaged or unfit for service; for rent of storeroom, cartage of material, livery and other necessary items and services, \$200,000: *Provided,* That no more than \$20 per annum for each street lamp shall be paid for gas and no more than \$20 for oil, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, painting, and cleaning under any expenditure provided for in this act: *Provided,* That all of said lamps shall burn every night, on the average, from fifteen minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise: *Provided further,* That before any expenditures are made from the appropriations herein provided for the contracting gas companies shall equip each street lamp with a self-regulating burner and tip, so combined and adjusted as to secure, under all ordinary variations of pressure and density, a consumption of 5 cubic feet of gas per hour: *Provided further,* That not more than \$20,000 of said appropriation may be expended for lighting, extinguishing, repairing, painting, and cleaning public lamps of a higher candlepower than those provided for above, and not less than 60 candlepower, which lamps shall not cost to exceed \$30 per lamp, and shall otherwise be subject to the restrictions of this paragraph: *And provided further,* That section 3 of the act relating to the sale of gas in the District of Columbia, approved June 6, 1896, is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-two."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty-six thousand six hundred and fifty-six" and insert "eighty-five thousand;" in line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "eighty-five," and in line 18, after the word "Washington," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to permit the erection of poles and the stringing of overhead wires thereon outside of the fire limits and east of Rock Creek for electric lighting purposes only.

So as to make the clause read:

For electric arc lighting, including necessary inspection, and for extensions of such service, not exceeding \$5,000: *Provided,* That not more than \$5 per annum shall be paid for any electric arc light burning from fifteen minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise, and operated wholly by means of underground wire; and each arc light shall be of not less than 1,000 actual candlepower, and no part of this appropriation shall be used for electric lighting by means of wires that may exist on or over any of the streets or avenues of the city of Washington: *Provided,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to permit the erection of poles and the stringing of overhead wires thereon outside of the fire limits and east of Rock Creek for electric lighting purposes only.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the head "Washington Aqueduct," on page 36, after line 2, to insert:

For preliminary surveys for additional conduit from Great Falls, \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 9, before the word "hundred," to strike out "six" and insert "one million two," and in line 12, after the word "work," to insert "to final completion within the shortest practicable time;" so as to make the clause read:

Toward establishing a slow sand filtration plant, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including the preparation of plans, and for the purchase of such scientific books and periodicals as may be approved by the Secretary of War, \$1,200,000, to be available immediately and until expended: *Provided,* That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such material and work as may be necessary for prosecuting the work to final completion within the shortest practicable time, or the materials may be purchased and work done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate \$2,768,405, including the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Increasing the water supply," on page 36, after line 19, to strike out:

For fence around reservoir grounds, to cost not exceeding \$5,000; walks, ditches, and drains on reservoir grounds; house over west shaft, and fencing; and for fencing, grading, and clearing at Champlain avenue shaft; in all, \$12,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 24, to insert:

For iron fence around reservoir, to cost not exceeding \$27,000; for fencing, cleaning, grading, and improving the public grounds pertaining to the Washington City reservoir and the shafts of the Washington Aqueduct tunnel; for necessary gatekeepers' dwellings, and for structures needed to protect the west shaft and the intake and Congressional Springs at the Washington City reservoir; in all, \$67,240, to be available immediately and until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Rock Creek Park," on page 37, line 12, to increase the appropriation for care and improvement of Rock Creek Park from \$2,500 to \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Public schools," on page 37, line 19, after the word "superintendents," to insert "who shall also, under the direction of the superintendent of public schools, superintend the night school;" in line 22, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred" and insert

"seven hundred and fifty;" in line 24, after the word "each," to insert "one stenographer, \$900," and on page 38, line 2, before the word "and," to strike out "eighteen thousand six hundred" and insert "twenty thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For officers: For 7 members of the board of education, at \$500 each, \$3,500, not more than \$1,750 of which shall be used during the first half of the fiscal year; 1 superintendent of public schools, \$4,000; 2 assistant superintendents, who shall also, under the direction of the superintendent of public schools, superintend the night schools, at \$2,750 each; 1 secretary, \$2,000; 1 clerk, \$1,400; 2 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 1 stenographer, \$900, and 1 messenger, \$720; in all, \$20,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 6, to insert:

For eight supervising principals, at \$2,300 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 9, after the word "For," to strike out "eleven" and insert "three;" so as to make the clause read:

For three supervising principals, at \$2,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 17, before the word "Normal," to insert "white;" in the same line, after the word "School," to strike out "Number one;" in line 18, before the word "Normal," to insert "colored," and in the same line after the word "School" to strike out "Number two;" so as to make the clause read:

For principal of white Normal School and principal of colored Normal School, two, at \$1,600 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 22, to insert:

For director of music, director of drawing, director of physical culture, director of cooking, heads of the departments of shopwork, mechanical drawing, English, and mathematics, in Manual Training School No. 1, and 2 heads of departments in the high school, 10 in all, at \$1,400 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 4, before the word "principals," to strike out "five" and insert "six;" in the same line, after the word "buildings," to insert "and 1 assistant director of drawing, 7 in all;" so as to make the clause read:

For 6 principals of buildings, and 1 assistant director of drawing, 7 in all, at \$1,300 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 7, after the word "For," to strike out "director of music, director of drawing, assistant director of drawing, director of physical culture" and insert "director of sewing;" in line 9, before the word "teachers," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" in line 10, after the word "teachers," to strike out "instructor in shopwork, assistant instructor in ironwork, instructor in free-hand drawing, fourteen" and insert "twelve;" in line 12, before the word "principals," to strike out "ten" and insert "twenty-five;" and in same line, after the word "buildings," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "forty-three;" so as to make the clause read:

For director of sewing, 3 teachers of manual training, 2 normal-training teachers, 12 high-school teachers, and 25 principals of buildings, 43 in all, at \$1,200 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 18, to reduce the number of teachers at \$1,000 each from 99 to 79.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 22, to increase the total appropriation for teachers from \$917,875 to \$925,675.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 6, to strike out:

For night schools for pupils not over 21 years of age, and teachers of night schools may also be teachers in the day schools, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 9, to insert:

For teachers of night schools, \$10,000, and teachers in the day schools may be employed in this service at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$1.50 per night each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 15, to increase the appropriation for contingent and other necessary expenses for night schools from \$500 to \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 16, to increase the appropriation for kindergarten instruction from \$30,000 to \$35,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 17 to insert:

For medical inspectors: For 11 medical inspectors of public schools, at \$500 each, \$5,500: *Provided,* That said inspectors shall be appointed by the Commissioners only after competitive examination, and shall have had at least five years' experience in the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, and shall perform their duties under direction of the health officer and according to rules formulated from time to time by him, which shall be subject to the approval of the board of education and the Commissioners.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 4 to insert:

For janitors and care of buildings and grounds: For superintendent of janitors, \$1,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 11, to increase the total appropriation for janitors and care of buildings and grounds from \$82,106 to \$83,306.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 16, to increase the appropriation for repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds from \$55,000 to \$60,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 18, to insert:

For repairing and renewing heating and ventilating apparatus, \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 20, to insert:

For grading, filling, paving, draining, and inclosing school yards and adjacent parking surfaces, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 2, after the word "therewith," to insert: "including \$5,000 for Manual Training School No. 1 and \$5,000 for Manual Training School No. 2," and in line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

For the purchase and repair of tools, machinery, material, and apparatus to be used in connection with instruction in manual training, and for incidental expenses connected therewith, including \$5,000 for Manual Training School No. 1 and \$5,000 for Manual Training School No. 2, \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 11, to insert:

For purchase of pianos for new school buildings at an average cost not to exceed \$225 each, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 23, to increase the appropriation "for text-books and school supplies for use of pupils of the first eight grades who at the time are not supplied with the same," etc., from \$45,000 to \$52,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 18, to insert:

For the purchase of a site for the construction of a Business High School building, \$75,000, and for the preparation of plans and specifications for such building, \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, \$77,500, the cost of said building not to exceed \$175,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 47, to insert:

For one new 4-room building for manual training (School street), \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 2, to insert:

For reconstructing Henry School in the second division, for the use of Normal School No. 1, \$26,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 5, to insert:

For one eight-room building in the second division, in the vicinity of Henry School, \$65,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 47, after line 7, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I move the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 47, after line 7, it is proposed to insert:

For four-room addition to Brookland School, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 7, to insert:

For purchase of lot to rear and west of Western High School, \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 9, to insert:

For purchase of part of lot 5, square 796, for additional playground for Giddings School, \$1,944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Metropolitan police," on page 48, line 9, to increase the number of privates of class 1 at \$900 each, from 45 to 60; in line 10, to increase the number of privates of class 2 at \$1,080, from 230 to 250; and on page 49, line 1, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Metropolitan police, from \$697,960 to \$733,060.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 18, to increase the appropriation "For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons," etc., from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 22, to insert:

For erection of station house and stable in southeast Washington on site of present fifth precinct and furnishing same, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 14, to increase the

total appropriation "for miscellaneous expenses of the Metropolitan police" from \$44,185 to \$79,185.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For the fire department," on page 50, line 17, after the word "For," to insert "superintendent, \$3,400;" in line 18, after the word "dollars," to insert "one assistant chief engineer, \$1,400;" in line 19, before the word "assistant," to strike out "three" and insert "two;" in line 21, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" in line 22, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" in line 23, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred," and on page 51, line 6, before the word "hundred," to strike out "forty-seven thousand two" and insert "fifty thousand four;" so as to make the clause read:

For superintendent, \$3,400; chief engineer, \$2,000; 1 assistant chief engineer, \$1,400; 2 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,200 each; clerk, \$1,200; fire marshal, \$1,200; machinist, \$1,200; 25 foremen, at \$1,000 each; 14 engineers, at \$1,000 each; 14 firemen at \$900 each; 6 tillermen, at \$900 each; 26 drivers, at \$800 each; 170 privates, at \$840 each; 25 watchmen, at \$600 each; and 1 laborer, at \$480; in all, \$250,480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 8, to increase the appropriation for repairs to engine-house from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 9, before the word "new," to insert "for;" in line 10, before the word "thousand," to strike out "four" and insert "ten;" so as to make the clause read:

For repairs to apparatus and for new appliances, \$10,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, after line 14, to insert:

For rent, \$480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 20, to increase the total appropriation "for the maintenance of the fire department" from \$60,000 to \$71,480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 23, before the word "first-class," to strike out "extra;" and in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven hundred and fifty;" so as to make the clause read:

Increase fire department: For exchange for or purchase of three first-class steam engines, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 4, to insert:

For site, house, and furniture for engine company in the southwestern section of the city, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 7, to insert:

For house and furniture for truck company in the southeastern section of the city, to be located on land owned by the District of Columbia, in square 925, \$22,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 11, to insert:

That the unexpended balance, amounting to \$1,300, of the appropriations heretofore made for the house, lot, and furniture for a truck company in Columbia Heights is hereby authorized to be used for completing the stable in the rear of No. 8 engine house on North Carolina avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 19, to increase the total appropriation "for the increase of the fire department" from \$31,750 to \$68,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Health Department," on page 52, line 22, after the words "dollars," to insert "chief inspector and deputy health officer, \$1,800;" in line 24, before the word "sanitary," to strike out "fourteen" and insert "thirteen;" on page 53, line 3, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand six hundred" and insert "two thousand;" in line 5, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" in line 17, before the word "sanitary," to strike out "four" and insert "six;" in line 18, before the word "of," to strike out "one" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "be," to strike out "a veterinary surgeon" and insert "veterinary surgeons;" in line 20, after the word "laws," to insert "and the regulations relating thereto;" in line 21, before the word "hundred," to strike out "nine" and insert "one thousand two," and in line 22, before the word "hundred," to strike out "forty-three thousand nine" and insert "forty-eight thousand eight;" so as to make the clause read:

For health officer, \$3,500; chief inspector and deputy health officer, \$1,800; 13 sanitary and food inspectors, at \$1,200 each; sanitary and food inspector, who shall also inspect dairy products and shall be a practical chemist, \$2,000; sanitary and food inspector, who shall be a veterinary surgeon and act as inspector of live stock and dairy farms, \$1,500; inspector of marine products, \$1,200; chief clerk and deputy health officer, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,400; 4 clerks, 2 of whom may act as sanitary and food inspectors, at \$1,200 each; 2 clerks, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$900; messenger and janitor, \$900; pound master, \$1,500; laborers at not exceeding \$40 per month, \$1,920; ambulance driver, \$480; sanitary and food inspector, who shall be a veterinary surgeon, \$900; 6 sanitary

and food inspectors, 2 of whom shall be veterinary surgeons, to assist in the enforcement of the milk and pure-food laws and the regulations relating thereto, at \$1,200 each; in all, \$48,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In behalf of the committee, I move to amend, on page 53, line 7, by striking out "\$1,800" and inserting "\$2,200," so as to read:

Chief clerk and deputy health officer, \$2,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. At the close of the clause, in line 22, on page 53, I move to change the total by striking out "\$48,800" and inserting "\$49,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 19, to insert:

For the necessary traveling expenses of sanitary and food inspectors while traveling outside of the District of Columbia for the purpose of inspecting dairy farms, milk, and other dairy products, \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Courts," on page 55, line 20, after the word "dollars," to insert "deputy marshal, \$1,000;" and in line 24, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-one;" so as to make the clause read:

For the police court: For two judges, at \$3,000 each; clerk, \$2,000; two deputy clerks, at \$1,500 each; two deputy clerks, at \$1,200 each; one deputy clerk, to be known as financial clerk, \$1,500; deputy marshal, \$1,000; three bailiffs, at \$900 each; janitor, \$540; engineer, \$900; assistant janitor, \$450; one bailiff, \$600; in all, \$21,840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 23, to increase the appropriation "for the salaries of 10 justices of the peace" from "\$2,000 each" to "\$2,400 each," and on page 57, line 1, to increase the total appropriation "for the salaries of the justices of the peace" from "\$22,500" to "\$26,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, after line 12, to strike out:

Hereafter the District of Columbia shall not be required to pay fees to the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 18, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three thousand five hundred" and insert "four thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

Hereafter the salary and compensation of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall not exceed \$4,000 per annum; and the excess of fees received by him above said salary, after defraying therefrom the necessary expenses of his office, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For courts and prisons," on page 59, line 11, after the words "District of Columbia," to strike out "Deputy marshal, \$900; engineer," and insert "Engineer;" and in line 18, before the word "hundred," to strike out "thirteen thousand eight" and insert "twelve thousand nine;" so as to make the clause read:

Court-house, District of Columbia: For the following force necessary for the care and protection of the court-house in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the United States marshal of the District of Columbia: Engineer, \$1,200; 3 watchmen, at \$720 each; 3 firemen, at \$720 each; 5 laborers, at \$480 each; and 7 assistant messengers, at \$720 each; in all, \$12,960, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 21, to increase the appropriation "for the salary of the warden of the jail" from \$2,000 to \$2,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Charities and corrections," on page 60, line 6, after the word "dollars," to strike out "inspector, \$720," and insert "two inspectors, at \$720 each;" in line 9, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "four;" and in line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six thousand two hundred and forty" and insert "seven thousand one hundred and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

Board of charities: For secretary, \$3,000; clerk, \$1,000; stenographer, \$720; messenger, \$600; two inspectors, at \$720 each; traveling expenses, \$400; in all, \$7,160.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Reformatories and correctional institutions," on page 60, line 19, to increase the appropriation "for the salary of the principal overseer at the Washington Asylum" from \$1,000 to \$1,200; in line 20, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the engineer at the Washington Asylum from \$600 to \$660; in line 24, to increase the appropriation for the salaries of five watchmen from \$365 each to \$480 each; on page 61, line 1, to increase the appropriation for the salary of night watchman from \$548 to \$660, and in line 20, to increase the total appropriation "for the maintenance of the Washington Asylum" from \$25,275 to \$26,222.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 18, to increase the appropriation for the salary of "four teachers of industries at the Reform School for Girls" from \$250 each to \$300 each; in line 19, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the engineer at the Reform School for Girls from \$480 to \$600; in line 21, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the assistant engineer at the Reform School for Girls from \$360 to \$420; and in line 23, to increase the total appropriation "for the maintenance of the Reform School for Girls" from \$6,385 to \$6,765.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, after line 5, to insert:

For erecting and furnishing, including every expense connected therewith, a plain and substantial brick building, to contain necessary quarters for the male employees and additional storerooms for the general purposes of the school, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 11, to increase the total appropriation "for the maintenance of the Reform School for Girls" from \$16,385 to \$21,765.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Medical charities," on page 65, after line 4, to insert:

For procuring plans and specifications for a new Freedmen's Hospital building, to be erected on the grounds of the present hospital, and to cost not to exceed \$150,000 complete, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 9, to increase the total appropriation for medical charities from \$54,000 to \$59,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, after line 22, to insert:

To aid in the reconstruction and completion of the building for the National Homeopathic Hospital, \$25,000: *Provided*, That before any part of said amount is paid the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall certify that the sum of \$25,000 in money has been raised privately to be expended for the purpose of said reconstruction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 6, to insert:

For necessary alterations and improvements required for better protection of building from fire, \$1,458.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Child-caring institutions," on page 67, line 8, to reduce the appropriation "for board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians by the courts of the District," etc., from \$39,000 to \$35,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 9, to reduce the total appropriation "for the maintenance of the Board of Children's Guardians," from \$58,600 to \$54,600.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 9, on behalf of the committee, I move to amend the amendment by striking out "\$54,600" and insert "\$66,600."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, after line 10, to insert:

To enable the Board of Children's Guardians to contract for the care and maintenance of sixty wards of the board at the Hart Farm School, at the rate of \$200 per annum each, \$12,000.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that that clause, instead of coming in after line 10, on page 67, may be transposed and come in after line 8, on the same page.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That change will be made in the absence of objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, after line 24, to insert:

For completion of the enlargement of girls' cottage and dormitories, in addition to the appropriation of \$5,000 made for the enlargement of girls' cottage in the "act making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," which is hereby continued and made available during the fiscal year 1903 for this purpose, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, after line 8, to strike out:

For the care and maintenance of children, under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed \$9,900.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

For the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, maintenance, including repair, \$9,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the head of "Militia of the District of Columbia," on page 72, line 1, before the word "that," to strike out "And provided," and insert "Provided further," and in line 12, after the word "troops" to insert:

And provided further, That section 49 of "An act to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1889, shall be construed as covering all days of service which the National Guard, or any portion thereof, may be ordered to perform by the commanding general."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Extension of High-Service System of Water Distribution," on page 73, after line 2, to strike out:

A reduction of 10 per cent on all of the foregoing sums herein appropriated for specified salaries, and for all other objects, except for interest and sinking fund on the funded debt of the District of Columbia, shall be made, and no greater amount than 90 per cent of any of said foregoing sums, except that for interest and sinking fund, shall be expended or obligated for expenditure unless there shall have been enacted by Congress on or before July 1, 1902, a law imposing for the fiscal year 1903 and thereafter a tax on personal property in the District of Columbia other than that owned by the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Water department," on page 73, line 21, after the word "dollars" to strike out "two clerks, at \$1,400 each," and to insert "one clerk, \$1,600; one clerk, \$1,400," so as to make the clause read:

For revenue and inspection branch: For water registrar, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, \$1,800; one clerk, \$1,600; one clerk, \$1,400; two clerks, at \$1,000 each; chief inspector, \$936; eight inspectors, at \$900 each; messenger, \$600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 12, to increase the total appropriation for the distribution branch of the water department of the District of Columbia from \$30,666 to \$30,866.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, after line 4, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not make requisitions upon the appropriations from the Treasury of the United States for a larger amount during the fiscal year 1903 than they make on the appropriations arising from the revenues, including drawback certificates of said District.

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. That until and including June 30, 1903, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance on the requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, made in the manner now prescribed by law, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary from time to time to meet the general expenses of said District, as provided by Congress, and to reimburse the Treasury for the portion of said advances payable by the District of Columbia out of the taxes and revenues collected for the support of the government thereof: *Provided*, That nothing contained herein shall be so construed as to require the United States to bear any part of the cost of street extensions, and all advances heretofore or hereafter made for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be repaid in full from the revenues of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all advances made under this act not reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States on or before June 30, 1903, shall be reimbursed to said Treasury from time to time out of the surplus revenues of the District of Columbia, beginning July 1, 1903, together with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent per annum until so reimbursed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, after line 15, to insert as a new section the following:

TAXATION OF REAL ESTATE.

SEC. 4. That hereafter all real estate in the District of Columbia subject to taxation, including improvements thereon, shall be taxed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the assessed valuation thereof, and whenever a subdivision of any portion of said real estate is made and recorded with the surveyor of the said District, the board of assistant assessors of said District are hereby authorized and directed to reassess said property so subdivided, and the tax on said reassessment shall be due and payable at the semiannual payment of taxes next following said reassessment.

That hereafter property used for educational purposes that is not used for private gain shall be exempt from taxation, and all other property used for educational purposes shall be assessed and taxed as other property is assessed and taxed.

That in all cases where assessments of benefits for street extensions in the District of Columbia have been, or may hereafter be, levied, or assessed, payment of the same shall be made in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum until paid: *Provided*, That the accounting officers of the District, in making payments of awards for damages, shall first deduct the amount of the assessment for benefits.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, after line 15, to insert as a new section the following:

TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 5. That in order to provide revenues to meet the appropriations made by this act and appropriations to be hereafter made to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, it is further enacted: That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, to take effect July 1, 1902, two competent persons, at annual salaries of \$3,000 each, who, with the assessor of the District of Columbia as chairman, shall compose a board of personal-tax appraisers for said District of Columbia. Said appraisers shall have been bona fide residents of the District of Columbia for at least five years prior to the date of their appointment, and, under the direction and supervision of the said assessor, they shall assess personal property in said District as follows:

That hereafter the assessor of the District of Columbia, or his successor in office, shall annually cause to be prepared a printed blank schedule of all tangible personal property and all general merchandise or stock in trade, owned or held in trust or otherwise, subject to taxation under the provisions of this section, and of the classes of corporations and companies to be assessed, together with the rate of tax prescribed, to which shall be appended an affidavit in blank, setting forth that the foregoing presents a full and true statement of all such personal property, taxable capital, or other basis of assessment, or either, as the case may be. When said schedule is ready for delivery, notice thereof shall be given by the assessor by advertisement for three successive secular days in one or more of the daily newspapers published in said District, and a copy of said schedule shall be delivered to any citizen applying therefor at the office of the assessor.

Every person, association, corporation, firm, or company in said District liable to taxation hereunder, and every association, company, executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee holding personal property in trust liable

to taxation hereunder, shall, within thirty days after the last publication of said advertisement, as aforesaid, fill out the proper blanks in said schedule with a full and true statement, as in this section hereinbefore required, and make and sign an affidavit to the truth thereof, as aforesaid, before the assessor or one of the other members of the said board of personal-tax appraisers, and the members of the said board are hereby authorized to administer such and all oaths in connection with their duties as assessor and appraisers without charge, or before any person authorized by law to administer oaths; and the address in the District of Columbia of the person, corporation, or company making affidavit shall in each case be given below his, its, or their signature, and thereupon said board of personal-tax appraisers, or any one of the members thereof, shall assess said property at its fair cash value, and enter the same in the columns upon said blanks provided for that purpose, and the amount thus ascertained shall be entered upon the books for taxation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and each fiscal year thereafter: *Provided*, That if any person, firm, association, corporation, company, administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee shall fail to make and deliver to the assessor or one of the said appraisers, within thirty days after the last advertisement of the notice hereinbefore required, the schedule of his or its said personal property, owned, held in trust, or otherwise, as provided for in this section, then the said board of personal-tax appraisers hereinbefore provided for shall without delay, from the best information they can procure, make an assessment against such person, firm, association, corporation, company, administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee, to which they shall add 5 per cent thereof: *Provided further*, That if the said board of personal-tax appraisers be not satisfied as to the correctness of the return of personal property made by any person, firm, association, corporation, company, administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee, said board may reject said return, and said board, or any one of the members thereof may, from the best information they or they can procure, or by making such an examination of the personal property as may be practicable, assess the same in such amount as may to him or them seem just; and notice of the rejection of the sworn return shall be given to the party interested by leaving the same at the address given in said return, and in all such cases there shall be a right of appeal from the action taken by said appraisers to the board of personal-tax appeals, hereinafter provided for, or to their successors in office, within fifteen days after delivery of said notice of rejection as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That if any person, firm, association, corporation, company, administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee shall make a false affidavit touching the matters herein provided for, he or they shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties for that offense now provided by section 855 of the Code of the District of Columbia.

PAR. 2. On all tangible personal property, assessed at a fair cash value (over and above the exemptions provided in this section), including vessels, ships, boats, tools, implements, horses and other animals, carriages, wagons, and other vehicles, there shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the assessed value thereof.

PAR. 3. Dealers in general merchandise of every description shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the average stock in trade for the preceding year.

PAR. 4. Hotel companies and the proprietors of hotels shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the assessed value of their furniture.

PAR. 5. Each national bank as the trustee of its stockholders, through its president or cashier, and all other incorporated banks and trust companies in the District of Columbia, through their presidents or cashiers, and all gas, electric lighting, and telephone companies, through their proper officers, shall make affidavit to the board of personal-tax appraisers on or before the 1st day of August in each year as to the amount of its or their gross earnings for the preceding year ending the 30th day of June, and shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia 4 per cent per annum on such gross earnings. The real estate owned by each national or other incorporated bank, and each trust, gas, electric lighting, and telephone company in the District of Columbia shall be taxed as other real estate in said District: *Provided*, That street railroad companies shall continue to pay the 4 per cent per annum on their gross receipts and other taxes as provided by existing law, and insurance companies shall continue to pay the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on premium receipts, as provided by section 650 of the Code of the District of Columbia.

PAR. 6. All companies who guarantee the fidelity of any individual or individuals, such as bonding companies, shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their gross receipts in the District of Columbia.

PAR. 7. Savings banks paying interest to their depositors shall, through their president or cashier, make affidavit to the board of personal-tax appraisers on or before the 15th day of July in each year as to the amount of their surplus and undivided profits, and shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia a sum equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the amount of their surplus and undivided profits on the 30th day of June preceding.

PAR. 8. The capital stock of all corporations, other than those herein provided for, organized in the District of Columbia or under the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States chiefly for the purpose of and transacting business within the District of Columbia, except those exempted by the laws relating to the District of Columbia, shall be appraised in bulk at its fair cash value by the board of personal-tax appraisers, and the corporation issuing the same shall be liable for the tax thereon according to such value, and shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia a sum equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the assessed valuation thereof; but from the assessed valuation of such capital stock shall first be deducted the value of any and all real estate owned by such corporation in said District, which real estate shall be separately taxed against said corporation: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to include newspaper, real estate, and mercantile companies, which by reason of incorporation receive no special franchise or privilege; but all such corporations shall be rated, assessed, and taxed as individuals conducting business in similar lines are rated, assessed, and taxed.

PAR. 9. The following personal property shall be exempt from taxation: First. The personal property of all library, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institutions incorporated under the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

Second. Libraries, schoolbooks, wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, all family portraits, heirlooms, and art collections.

Third. Household property and other belongings in use in any dwelling house of the value of \$1,000.

PAR. 10. That said two appraisers hereinbefore provided for, with the assessor of the District of Columbia as chairman, shall compose a board of personal-tax appeals, and as such board of personal-tax appeals shall convene in a room, to be provided therefor by the said assessor, on the 15th day of November in each year, and public notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given by advertisement for two consecutive secular days in two daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia. It shall be the duty of the board of personal-tax appeals, between the date of convening and December 15 of each year, to hear all appeals made by any person or persons against the assessments made by the board of personal-tax appraisers and to

impartially equalize the value of said personal property as a basis for assessment.

Any two members of the said board shall constitute a quorum for business, and in the absence of the assessor a temporary chairman shall be selected. They shall be empowered to diminish or increase such assessments as they may believe to have been returned at other than their true value to such amount as, in their opinion, may be the value thereof, and the action of said board in such cases shall be final. Said appraisers shall also perform such other official duties as may be required of them by the assessor of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That in case the appraisers shall fail to complete any of the duties in this section to be by them performed within the time provided therefor the taxation provided by this section shall not by reason thereof be invalid; but such appraisers shall proceed with all reasonable diligence to complete such duties, and their acts shall be valid as if performed within the time fixed therefor. If, at any time within any current year, property subject to taxation under the provisions of this section shall have been omitted from assessment, said board of personal-tax appraisers shall immediately proceed to assess the same for the then current year, giving notice in writing to the persons or corporations so assessed, who shall have a right of appeal within ten days from date of said notice.

PAR. 11. That when the taxes on personal property due and payable in each year shall not be paid on or before the 1st day of June, then and in that event the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, or his deputy, may distrain sufficient goods and chattels found within the District of Columbia and belonging to the person, firm, association, corporation, company, administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee charged with such tax to pay the taxes remaining due, under the provisions of this law, from such person, firm, association, corporation, company, administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee, together with the penalty thereon and the costs that may accrue; and for want of such goods and chattels said collector of taxes may levy upon and sell at auction the estate and interest of such person, firm, association, corporation, company, administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee in any parcel of land in said District; and in the case of the levy on any estate or interest in land the proceedings subsequent to sale thereof shall be the same as now provided by law in the case of sales for arrears of taxes against real estate; and in the case of distraint of personal property or the levy upon real estate as aforesaid the collector of taxes shall immediately proceed to advertise the same by public notice to be posted in the office of said collector and by advertisement, three times within one week, in one or more of the daily newspapers published in said District, stating the time when and the place where such property shall be sold, the last publication to be at least six days before the date of sale, and if said taxes and penalty thereon, and the costs and expenses which shall have accrued thereon, shall not be paid before the day fixed for such sale, which shall not be less than ten days after said levy or taking of said property, the collector shall proceed to sell at public auction in his office, to the highest bidder, such property, or so much thereof as may be needed to pay such taxes, penalty, and accrued costs and expenses of such distraint and sale. Said collector shall report in detail, in writing, every distraint and sale of personal property to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their successors in office, and his accounts in respect to every such distraint or sale shall forthwith be submitted to the auditor of the District of Columbia and be audited by him. Any surplus resulting from such sale over and above such taxes, costs, and expenses shall be paid into the Treasury, and upon being claimed by the owner or owners of the goods and chattels aforesaid shall be paid to him or them upon the certificate of the collector of taxes stating in full the amount of such excess.

PAR. 12. That all taxes levied under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be due, payable, and collectible at the same time and times as the general tax on real estate in said District, and shall be subject to the same penalties for nonpayment thereof until distraint or sale as hereinbefore provided.

PAR. 13. That private banks or bankers not incorporated shall pay a tax of \$500 per annum. Every person, firm, company, or association not incorporated having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of moneys or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes or where stocks, bonds, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or for sale, shall be regarded as a private bank or banker.

PAR. 14. General brokers shall pay a tax of \$500 per annum. Every person, firm, company, or association not incorporated (except insurance and real-estate brokers acting as such) that solicits business from the general public by advertisement or otherwise, and that purchases, sells, or negotiates for others securities, shares, stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coin, money, bank notes, or promissory notes, or that deals in futures on market quotations of prices or values on merchandise, shares, stocks, bonds, or other securities, or accepts margins on prices or values of said shares, stocks, bonds, merchandise, or securities, shall be deemed a general broker: *Provided*, That the Washington Stock Exchange, through its president or treasurer, shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia a sum equal to \$500 per annum in lieu of tax on the members thereof: *Provided further*, That any broker who is a member of a regularly organized stock exchange located outside of the District of Columbia and transacting a brokerage business therein shall pay a sum equal to \$100 per annum to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia: *And be it further provided*, That if any person or firm shall have paid the tax in this section provided for banks and bankers, such person or firm shall not again be taxed as a broker or brokers.

PAR. 15. Note brokers shall pay a tax of \$300 per annum. Every person, firm, company, or association not incorporated (except private banks and bankers) that loans money on promissory notes without real estate or collateral security or advances money on personal property as security without possession of said personal property shall be deemed a note broker.

PAR. 16. The taxes for said private banks and bankers, general brokers, and note brokers shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and shall date from the 1st day of July in each year and expire on the 30th day of June following. Said taxes shall date from the 1st day of the month in which the liability begins, and payment shall be made for a proportionate amount.

PAR. 17. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$500 for each offense, said penalty to be imposed, upon conviction in the police court of the District of Columbia, as other fines and penalties are imposed, and said court is hereby invested with jurisdiction thereof; and in default of the payment of said penalty the person or persons so convicted shall be imprisoned, in the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months.

PAR. 18. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a clerk and assistant clerk to said board of personal-tax appraisers at annual salaries of \$1,400 and \$1,000 each, and three inspectors at annual salaries of \$1,200 each, all of whom shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the chairman of said board; and to pay the salaries of the two personal-tax appraisers, the clerk and assistant clerk to said board, and the three inspectors aforesaid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and \$6,000 for books, stationery, printing, and other incidental expenses, including the hire of temporary clerks, not to exceed \$1,000, the sum of \$18,000 is hereby appropriated.

Mr. McCOMAS. I should like to have some information with respect to this amendment. I have looked over the printed bill, and I have failed to discover any provision which in imposing a personal tax in the District, 7 miles square, arranges for the exemption of people who are taxed in their States and who may under this procedure be taxed here also.

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, no.

Mr. McCOMAS. I have not yet found in the bill any provision, which ought to be included, so that it may have flexible operation and provide that persons who are taxed in the States should not be taxed here, inasmuch as they would then be taxed twice.

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill does not tax anybody in that way. It does not cover that class of cases. We had that especially in view, and there is no attempt to double tax anybody.

Mr. McCOMAS. Of course there is no such attempt—

Mr. COCKRELL. And it does not do it either.

Mr. McCOMAS. But suppose a man is taxed here on the 1st of June, and taxed in his State on the 1st of May or the 1st of July, what then?

Mr. ALLISON. What particular item, for illustration, can the Senator give wherein there is possible taxation of the character which he states?

Mr. McCOMAS. I am asking for information.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not think there is any provision in this bill anywhere—

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no effort in that line.

Mr. ALLISON. Which will tax any property outside of the District of Columbia. The proposition is to tax tangible property found here.

Mr. McCOMAS. It should be taxed here.

Mr. ALLISON. It should be taxed here.

Mr. McCOMAS. And there is no personal tax upon persons who come from the various States, making double taxation in respect of their property.

Mr. ALLISON. Not that I know of.

Mr. McCOMAS. Such a system would lessen population and retard the growth of the capital.

Mr. ALLISON. We have endeavored to make the taxes rest as lightly and gently as possible upon all the people who dwell here and to tax no one else.

Mr. McCOMAS. The Senator from Iowa introduced a bill, Senate bill 5897, proposing a tax upon banks and trust companies at the rate of 2 per cent on their annual gross earnings. This amendment makes it 4 per cent on the annual gross earnings.

Mr. ALLISON. Will the Senator allow me to say one word in respect to the bill which I introduced? When the Committee on Appropriations found that it was necessary for the committee to deal with the matter of taxation, a number of most respectable gentlemen residing in the District presented to me a bill upon the subject, and I introduced it by request, with a view of having it printed so that I could read it, not desiring to go through that vast amount of manuscript. But I will say to the Senator that not many of the suggestions of that bill are embraced in the amendment.

Mr. McCOMAS. The tax imposed is 4 per cent upon the gross earnings. Is that right?

Mr. ALLISON. Four per cent upon the gross earnings.

Mr. McCOMAS. And it applies to banks, trust companies, railroads, electric-lighting companies, all alike?

Mr. ALLISON. It applies to all of them.

Mr. McCOMAS. Is a discrimination made between local enterprises and foreign companies doing business here? As I gather from a hasty reading of this bill, the tax upon foreign insurance companies, bonding companies, and the like, doing business here, is a tax upon the actual receipts here of the companies in their business? Is that right?

Mr. ALLISON. So far as insurance companies are concerned, we have not interfered with the tax levied upon them by the law passed last year.

Mr. GALLINGER. The insurance law.

Mr. ALLISON. An insurance law covering all insurance taxation.

Mr. McCOMAS. Foreign companies doing business here are taxed what upon their actual business?

Mr. ALLISON. Foreign companies doing business—

Mr. McCOMAS. Either loaning money or doing other business.

Mr. ALLISON. Foreign companies who are here, having their chief place of business here, are taxed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on their capital.

Mr. McCOMAS. On their capital?

Mr. ALLISON. On their capital.

Mr. McCOMAS. On their whole capital?

Mr. ALLISON. On their whole capital, if this the habitat or location of the company.

Mr. McCOMAS. Then it is not a foreign company.

Mr. ALLISON. It may be chartered elsewhere—

Mr. McCOMAS. You mean a company chartered elsewhere, but having its principal office here?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes; having its principal office here.

Mr. MCCOMAS. If the chairman will bear with me, under the general law, I think perhaps under the code, existing trust companies, for instance, pay the District of Columbia in lieu of personal taxes $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on their gross earnings for the preceding year.

Mr. ALLISON. That we change to 4 per cent.

Mr. MCCOMAS. Four per cent; and that applies uniformly to trust companies, national banks, electric lighting, gas, telephone companies, and all?

Mr. ALLISON. It applies to all of them.

Mr. MCCOMAS. And they are satisfied with that taxation?

Mr. ALLISON. Most of them are, I think. There was some little opposition from the banks, but there is no real objection.

Mr. MCCOMAS. As the tax is imposed upon the gross earnings the amount of capital is not concerned.

Mr. ALLISON. It is not concerned.

Mr. MCCOMAS. You tax them upon their real estate and gross earnings.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes. Their gross earnings are small and the taxation is small. We have endeavored to deal with these corporations justly, as far as we could, without oppressing them.

I move, on behalf of the committee, to insert the following proviso on page 89, at the end of paragraph 15, line 15:

Provided, That exception shall be made of cooperative associations whose business is restricted to the members of such association.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair so lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be informally laid aside until we finish the pending appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside until the bill under consideration is completed. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 90, after line 23, to insert as a new section the following:

LICENSE TAXES.

SEC. 6. That no person shall engage in or carry on any business, trade, profession, or calling in the District of Columbia for which a license tax is imposed by the terms of this section without having first obtained a license so to do. Applications for licenses shall be made to the assessor of the District of Columbia, and no license shall be granted until payment for the same shall have been made. Every license shall specify by name the person, firm, or corporation to which it shall be issued, the business, trade, profession, or calling for which it is granted, and the location at which such business, trade, profession, or calling is to be carried on. Licenses granted under the terms of this section may be assigned or transferred on application upon the conditions applicable to granting the original licenses, and the assessor shall issue a certificate of such assignment or transfer upon the payment to the District of Columbia of a fee of 50 cents therefor. All licenses and transfers issued or granted shall be signed by the assessor of the District of Columbia and impressed with the seal of his office.

PAR. 2. That when more than one business, trade, profession, or calling for which a license is herein prescribed shall be carried on by the same person, the license tax shall be paid for each such business, trade, profession, or calling.

PAR. 3. That all licenses issued shall date from the 1st day of November in each year and expire on the 31st day of October following, except as hereinafter provided. Licenses issued at any time after the beginning of the license year shall date from the 1st day of the month in which the license was issued and end on the last day of the license year above prescribed, and payment shall be made of the proportionate amount of the annual license tax: *Provided*, That in cases where the tax is less than \$5 per annum the license shall terminate one year from the 1st day of the month in which the license was issued.

PAR. 4. That no person holding a license under the terms of this section shall willfully suffer or allow any other person chargeable with a separate license to operate under his license.

PAR. 5. That all licenses granted under the terms of this section must be conspicuously posted on the premises of the licensee. Said licenses shall be accessible at all times for inspection by the police or other officers duly authorized to make such inspections. Licensees having no located place of business shall exhibit their licenses when requested to do so by any of the officers above named.

PAR. 6. That no person shall set up, operate, or conduct any business or device by or in which any person, animal, or living object shall act or be exposed as a target for any ball, projectile, missile, or thing thrown or projected, for or in consideration of profit or gain, directly or indirectly.

PAR. 7. That apothecaries or druggists shall pay a license tax of \$5 per annum. Every person who sells patent medicines, or manufactures, compounds, sells, or dispenses medicines by prescription or otherwise from a located place of business shall be regarded as an apothecary or druggist.

PAR. 8. That auctioneers shall pay a license tax of \$100 per annum. Hereafter the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to prevent fraudulent transactions on the part of commission merchants," approved March 21, 1892, shall be applicable to all licensed auctioneers, their agents and employees.

PAR. 9. That commission merchants shall pay a license tax of \$40 per annum. Every person, firm, or corporation that acts as agent for others in negotiating sales or purchases of goods, wares, or merchandise, live stock, produce, etc., or negotiates freights for railroads, ships, or vessels, or for the shippers or consignees of freights carried by railroads, ships, or vessels, shall be regarded as a commission merchant.

PAR. 10. That cattle dealers shall pay a license tax of \$15 per annum: *Provided*, That one person only shall be entitled to do business under each license. Every person who makes a business of trading, buying, or selling horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs shall be regarded as a cattle dealer.

PAR. 11. That proprietors or owners of hacks, coaches, omnibuses, carriages, wagons, and other passenger vehicles for hire shall pay license taxes as follows: Vehicles drawn by one animal, \$5 per annum; automobiles, automobiles, electromobiles, or other horseless vehicles by whatever name called, and vehicles drawn by more than one animal, \$12 per annum. Licenses issued under this section shall date from July 1 in each year. The driver of every licensed passenger vehicle, while transacting business as such driver, shall wear conspicuously upon his breast a badge numbered to correspond with the license of his vehicle. The badge shall be furnished by the District of Columbia and a tax of 50 cents shall be charged therefor in addition to the amount of the vehicle license.

PAR. 12. That proprietors or owners of livery stables shall pay license taxes as follows: For stables containing fifteen stalls or less, \$25 per annum, and \$1 per annum additional for each stall in addition to fifteen: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be so construed as to exempt livery-stable keepers from paying additional license taxes for operating any description of vehicles occupying the public stands.

PAR. 13. That proprietors or owners of establishments where automobiles of any pattern, description, or motor power whatsoever are kept for hire or are kept or stored for others, for profit or gain, shall pay a license tax of \$25 per annum for 15 vehicles or less, and \$1 additional for each vehicle in addition to 15: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be so construed as to exempt the owner of any vehicle using the public stands from paying the additional license tax provided in paragraph 11 of this section.

PAR. 14. That persons, firms, or corporations operating vehicles for hire or for the transportation of passengers in the District of Columbia with sufficient regularity to enable the public to take passage therein at any point intermediate to the stable or stand of such vehicle, or operate such vehicle over a route sufficiently definite to enable the public to ascertain the streets and avenues on which such vehicle can be found en route, shall pay license taxes as follows: For each vehicle with a seating capacity not to exceed 10 passengers, \$6 per annum; for each vehicle with a seating capacity exceeding 10 passengers, \$12 per annum. No license shall be issued under the terms of this paragraph without the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

PAR. 15. That real estate brokers or agents shall pay a license tax of \$50 per annum. Every person who sells, or offers for sale, as the agent for others, real estate, wherever located, including mining and quarry property, or who makes or negotiates loans thereon, or who rents houses, buildings, stores, or real estate, or who collects rents for others, shall be regarded as a real estate broker or agent: *Provided*, That the practice of a profession in connection with the real estate business shall not exempt any person from the requirements of this paragraph who would otherwise be liable hereunder.

PAR. 16. That persons, firms, corporations, or associations transacting the business of the purchase or sale of securities, stocks, shares, or certificates, based upon an estimated value after a lapse of a certain period of time, or who undertake to guarantee the holder of said securities, stocks, shares, or certificates certain sums of money based upon investments after the lapse of a certain time, or who promise to divide with the holders or investors of said securities, stocks, shares, or certificates, or with the heirs or assigns of such holders or investors, any profit which may accrue from their investments at maturity, shall pay a license tax of \$100 per annum: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any fire or life insurance company or building association allowed to transact business as such in the District of Columbia.

PAR. 17. That railroad ticket brokers shall pay a license tax of \$25 per annum.

PAR. 18. That caterers or purveyors to residents, tenants, or sojourners in flats, apartment houses, or similar structures, or who serve meals or refreshments, as defined in paragraph 20 of this section, to casual visitors, or who serve customers with food or refreshments on orders, shall pay a license tax of \$10 per annum.

PAR. 19. That victualers, owners of restaurants, oyster houses, cookshops, ice-cream parlors, dairy lunches, or eating houses, by whatsoever name designated, where food, meals, or refreshments are served to transient customers, to be eaten on the premises where sold, shall pay a license tax of \$18 per annum: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to the proprietors of hotels nor to private boarding houses where board and lodging are provided by the week or month.

PAR. 20. That owners, lessees, or managers of theaters having a stage and movable scenery used for the purpose of acting, performing, or playing any play, farce, interlude, opera, or other theatrical or dramatic performance, or any scene, section, or portion of any play, farce, burlesque, or drama of any description, for gain, shall pay a license tax of \$100 per annum: *Provided*, That licenses may be granted for theatrical performances for one week on the payment of \$30, and for less than one week on the payment of \$10: *And provided further*, That the proprietors of buildings, other than theaters, where exhibitions, lectures, or entertainments of any description are conducted for gain shall pay a license tax of \$100 per annum; or for lesser periods as follows: Three dollars per day, or \$10 for the first week, and \$5 for each subsequent consecutive week: *And provided further*, That for entertainments, concerts, or performances of any kind given in church premises or private residences where the proceeds are intended for church or charitable purposes, and where no rental is charged, no license tax shall be required.

PAR. 21. That every person who exhibits paintings, pictures, or works of art, or makes industrial, mechanical, agricultural, food, or floral exhibitions, including cattle and poultry shows, freaks and museum attractions, side shows, and all other lawful exhibitions not otherwise provided for, shall pay a license tax of \$3 per day, or \$10 for the first week and \$5 additional for each subsequent consecutive week, and for an annual license the tax shall be \$100.

PAR. 22. That persons conducting concerts, entertainments, or balls to which an admission fee is charged, directly or indirectly, shall pay a license tax of \$3 for each day or night.

PAR. 23. That proprietors or owners of any circus shall pay a license tax of \$200 per day.

PAR. 24. That owners or lessees of grounds used for horse racing, tournaments, athletic sports, baseball, football, polo, golf, and kindred games, or where feats of horsemanship are performed, to which admission fees are charged or which are used for profit or gain, directly or indirectly, shall pay a license tax of \$20 per week or \$5 per day.

PAR. 25. That owners or lessees of grounds or premises used for picnics or lawn fêtes, or resorts where theatrical or musical attractions or other amusements are presented, to which admission fees are charged or which are used for profit or gain, directly or indirectly, and which are not taxed under any other paragraph of this section, shall pay a license tax of \$5 per day or \$10 per week and \$5 additional for each subsequent consecutive week, or for an annual license a tax of \$100.

PAR. 26. That owners or lessees of buildings used for skating rinks, fairs, carnivals, or amusements not otherwise provided for in this section shall pay a license tax of \$3 per day, or \$10 for the first week and \$5 additional for each subsequent consecutive week, or for an annual license a tax of \$100.

PAR. 27. That owners or lessees of shooting galleries, fencing schools, public gymnasiums, places where firearms of any description are used, or schools

where the art of self-defense is taught shall pay a license tax of \$12 per annum: *Provided*, That no place of business or shooting gallery where firearms are to be used shall be licensed until the inspector of buildings for the District of Columbia shall furnish a certificate that suitable precautions have been taken for the public safety by the erection of iron shields and such appliances as in his judgment may be necessary: *And provided further*, That before such license shall be issued the proprietor shall furnish to the assessor of the District of Columbia the written consent of a majority of the occupants and residents on the same side of the square or block in which the proposed gallery is to be located, and also on the confronting side of the square fronting opposite to the same. The major and superintendent of police is hereby authorized to prescribe the caliber of firearms and kind of cartridges to be used in such licensed places.

PAR. 28. That proprietors or owners of apparatus or machines known as merry-go-rounds, flying horses, or similar devices for amusement shall pay a license tax of \$12 for the first week and \$10 for each subsequent consecutive week, or \$3 per diem: *Provided*, That license therefor may be refused in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

PAR. 29. That proprietors or owners of slot or automatic machines, so called (telephones excepted), by which objects, pictures, or figures are presented to public view or musical or vocal exhibitions are automatically given on the deposit of money or metal, or where a pecuniary consideration is received for the use of said apparatus or machines, shall pay a license tax of \$2 per annum for each machine or apparatus: *Provided*, That on the payment of a license tax of \$50 per annum the number of machines at any one location shall not be limited: *And provided further*, That no license shall be issued for less than \$2.

PAR. 30. That owners or managers of Turkish, Russian, or medicated baths shall pay a license tax of \$50 per annum.

PAR. 31. That owners or managers of massage establishments shall pay a license tax of \$50 per annum: *Provided*, That no license shall be issued under this paragraph without the approval of the major and superintendent of police.

PAR. 32. That mediums, clairvoyants, soothsayers, fortune tellers, palmists, or phrenologists, by whatsoever name called, conducting business for profit or gain, directly or indirectly, when permitted to practice their calling in the District of Columbia, shall pay a license tax of \$50 per annum: *Provided*, That no license shall be issued without the approval of the major and superintendent of police.

PAR. 33. That hucksters or produce dealers at large shall pay a license tax of \$18 per annum for each vehicle used in the conduct of their business. Licenses issued under this paragraph shall date from April 1 in each year. Every person who vend or sells fresh, smoked, or salt fish, meats, oysters, clams, shellfish, poultry, game, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits, berries, candies, nuts, groceries, or produce of any kind from a vehicle of any description shall be regarded as a huckster. Every driver shall be furnished with a badge corresponding to the number of his license, which shall be worn conspicuously while transacting business, and a similar number on metal shall also be furnished him which shall be attached to his vehicle: *Provided*, That no license shall be required of any person bringing to and selling at the several markets produce of his own raising: *And provided further*, That raisers of produce shall not be exempt from the license tax imposed unless they sell such produce at the several markets or by the wholesale in cart, wagon, or carload lots.

PAR. 34. That fuel hucksters shall pay a license tax of \$5 per annum for each vehicle used in the conduct of their business. Every person who vend or sells fuel, oils, gasoline, wood, coal, and so forth, from house to house from vehicles of any description shall be regarded as a fuel huckster.

PAR. 35. That peddlers shall pay a license tax of \$18 per annum. Licenses issued under this paragraph shall date from April 1 of each year, and one person only shall be entitled to operate thereunder. Every person who vend or sells from house to house miscellaneous articles of merchandise or personal property of any description, either as a foot peddler or selling from a vehicle, shall be regarded as a peddler.

PAR. 36. That brewers or manufacturers of fermented liquors of any description for sale, and brewers' agents, shall pay a license tax of \$250 per annum: *Provided*, That agent's license under this paragraph shall only authorize the licensee to conduct his business with the goods of the brewer represented by such agent: *And provided further*, That a licensed brewer's solicitor, whose business is confined to soliciting orders for his principal, shall not be liable for the license tax provided for in this paragraph.

PAR. 37. That distillers shall pay a license tax of \$250 per annum.

PAR. 38. Section 8 of "An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1893, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "The fee for a wholesale license shall be \$250 per annum, and for a barroom license \$400 per annum," and inserting in lieu thereof the words: "The fee for a wholesale license shall be \$300 per annum, and for a barroom license \$800 per annum."

PAR. 39. That billposters and persons engaged in the business of painting or placing signs or advertisements on land, buildings, billboards, fences, or other structures in the District of Columbia visible from a street or other public space shall pay an annual tax of \$20 before engaging in said business. No person shall place, exhibit, maintain, or continue any advertisement or poster except upon such land, houses, buildings, billboards, fences, or other structures as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, in their discretion, authorize in writing for that purpose. The said written authority shall only be granted in resident streets upon application made in writing and signed by a majority of the residents on the side of the square in which said display is to be made and also the side of the confronting square: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall apply to persons who advertise a business, exhibition, or entertainment on the premises where the same is conducted, nor to signs relating to the sale, rent, or lease of lands when the sign or advertisement is on the land referred to in the said sign or advertisement. Any person violating any of the provisions of this paragraph shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine of not more than \$200, and after conviction of any such violation the offender shall be liable to a further fine of not more than \$10 for each and every day thereafter that said violation of law shall continue.

PAR. 40. That owners or lessees of any buildings, structures, or tanks used for the storage of any description of inflammable oils in quantities exceeding five barrels shall pay a license tax of \$10 per annum and shall have the approval of the fire marshal before license is granted.

PAR. 41. That owners or lessees of laundries operated otherwise than by hand power shall pay a license tax of \$20 per annum. Owners or lessees of laundries operated by hand labor shall pay a license tax of \$10 per annum.

PAR. 42. That proprietors or owners of intelligence offices, information bureaus, registries, or employment offices, by whatsoever name called, shall pay a license tax of \$10 per annum.

PAR. 43. That dealers in second-hand personal property (books excepted) shall pay a license tax of \$40 per annum. Every person who buys, sells, trades, exchanges, or deals in old gold, silver, jewelry, precious stones, iron, metals of all kinds, cordage, tentage, hides, pelts, glass, rags, paper, ordnance, ship chandler's stores, junk, furniture, clothing, or second-hand personal property of any description shall be regarded as a second-hand dealer.

PAR. 44. Pawnbrokers shall continue to pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia \$100 for license, and be subject to the regulations prescribed by existing law.

PAR. 45. Keepers of billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, and pool tables, shuffleboards, or any table upon which legitimate games are played within the District of Columbia for public use, or for profit or gain, shall continue to pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia \$12 per annum license for each table and be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 25, 1897, entitled "An act to license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

PAR. 46. That any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the court, except as otherwise provided in this section.

PAR. 47. That for the purposes of this section the word "person" shall signify and include firms, corporations, companies, associations, executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees; the word "agent" shall signify and include every person acting for another; the word "merchandise" shall signify and include every article of commerce, whether sold in bulk or otherwise; the word "dealers" shall signify and include every person engaged in selling or offering for sale any description of merchandise or property. Words of one number shall signify and include words of both numbers, respectively, and words of one gender shall signify and include words of every gender, respectively: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be interpreted as repealing any of the police or building regulations of the District of Columbia regarding the establishment or conduct of the businesses, trades, professions, or callings herein named.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. McCOMAS. I wish to ask the chairman or some member of the committee about the provision for auditor's office. It is the proviso on page 7. Does the proviso contemplate that the auditor of the District of Columbia shall be able to suspend the action of the Commissioners in any case in the operation of their office where he is in doubt as to the legality of a voucher for payment for service done under the act of the Commissioners while it is being done, before it is done, and that ruling then shall be final upon the auditor of the Treasury? Do not the Commissioners require flexibility in their office? They must take some responsibility to have some things done. Is it intended that the auditor can veto and stop an act of the Commissioners because he has a doubt and then go to the Treasury and get a ruling from the Treasury auditor, and then the Auditor of the Treasury shall be bound by that hasty ruling, if thereafter he thought it was good and had said it was bad, or if thereafter he found it to be bad and had then said it was good, so that he could not still allow or reject the payment? It seems from the reading of the proviso—

Mr. COCKRELL. Does not the Senator remember that the Comptroller of the Treasury, not the Comptroller of the Currency, is the sole arbiter in all these matters?

Mr. McCOMAS. I do, and I stated that in my question in substance.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Auditors for the departments have a right to confer with the Comptroller in advance of their decision of controverted questions, and he is required, under the law, to give an opinion to them. This places the auditor of the District of Columbia in the same position, so that there will be no controversies and no disallowed claims. It is only to make the two work harmoniously together. The Comptroller would suspend all these accounts any way, if he decided that they had no authority, and so it is better to know in advance. It works more harmoniously and smoothly. There is no overriding of the Commissioners or overriding of anybody else. It is done simply to make the machinery work more smoothly and to enable the District Commissioners and the auditor to act more advisedly themselves.

Mr. McCOMAS. Would it not happen if, for instance, the Commissioners were proceeding to have the streets cleaned, that the auditor of the District might have doubts in respect to the expenditure for some reason—

Mr. COCKRELL. It could not refer to a question of that kind. It is only as to whether the law authorizes the expenditure of money. That is all. It does not have anything to do with any other controverted question. It is only in regard to the settlement of accounts. The auditor has no jurisdiction over those other accounts anyway. This, as I said, simply refers to the method of adjusting the accounts. It is for the purpose of getting the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in advance as to whether they will be allowed to spend a certain amount of money for doing a particular kind of work.

Mr. McCOMAS. I understand, if they are proceeding, for instance, to do the work of street cleaning the auditor may have some doubt about the expenditure. Mr. Petty is an experienced man, I know. He applies to the Treasury Department for information. Now, the Treasury authority by this act is bound to be of the same mind when he comes to pass upon the vouchers that he was when applied to by this auditor.

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. ALLISON. That is the law.

Mr. McCOMAS. It is the law.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is the law.

Mr. McCOMAS. In respect to the particular inquiry made by the auditor of the District, if the auditor of the District says to

the Commissioners, "I have gone to the Treasury to ask a ruling upon this point, and under that ruling, if you proceed to spend this money, you can not have an allowance for that expenditure," thereupon the Commissioners must say, "We can not proceed to make the expenditure."

Mr. COCKRELL. It is the same way with the Secretary of War and the same way with the President. It is the same way with the head of every other Department and every other officer of the Government. I could give the Senator a number of instances where a Comptroller has decided against the Secretaries where they proposed to do certain work. The auditor submitted it to the Comptroller and the Comptroller decided they could not do it, and that was the end of it. As a matter of course, it is the end of it when that is done. It is the end of it in the whole administration of the Government.

Mr. MCCOMAS. Is it true in the administration of the General Government that no disbursement of public money is valid unless countersigned by the auditor?

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, no. He has to pass upon it, and after the money has been expended he says whether the officer who expended it shall be allowed credit for it.

Mr. MCCOMAS. That is right.

Mr. COCKRELL. Frequently an officer is in doubt about whether he will get credit for a certain item or not. He submits it to the Auditor and the Auditor submits it to the Comptroller, and if the Comptroller decides that he will not credit him for it he does not do it. That is the only way.

Mr. MCCOMAS. That has been the practice for years.

Mr. COCKRELL. It has been the practice for years.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I, myself, am quite familiar with that practice here.

Mr. COCKRELL. The proviso on page 7 brings the District of Columbia in harmony with that provision.

Mr. MCCOMAS. But there is here an added feature. It frequently happens that the Engineer Commissioner or the Commissioner in charge of the schools or police asks whether if a certain disbursement were made he would receive credit in settling for the District with the Treasury.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not understand that to be the case. The money is already expended.

When the auditor of the District of Columbia is in doubt as to the legality of an account or voucher for payment upon which he is required to act, he may apply to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a decision upon the question involved.

If the Comptroller shall advise him that he can audit favorably that account, then when his accounts come to the accounting officers of the Treasury there is the opinion of the Comptroller as to what they shall do.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I see that is the purpose of that clause.

Mr. ALLISON. If he has any doubt about an account that is presented to him for audit where the money has been expended he can then ask the Comptroller, as any other auditor or any other head of a Department now, whether the money having been expended in a particular way, the account will be audited. The decision of the Comptroller is binding.

Mr. MCCOMAS. So far as the chairman of the committee has stated, this is an effort to legalize what for many years, as many of us know, has been the custom of these officers when in doubt, not only in the Departments, but in the District of Columbia, to endeavor to obtain informal information from the Treasury Department whether a certain disbursement was such that it would be allowed by the Comptroller. The Chairman has answered as to the part which he has read. Between lines 8 and 13 it is provided that—

The auditor of the District of Columbia shall continue to prepare and countersign all checks issued by the disbursing officer, and no check involving the disbursement of public moneys by the disbursing officer shall be valid unless countersigned by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, it will often be the case that a Commissioner about to expend money here, and in doubt whether or not he will receive credit in settlement with the Treasury, may want advance information, and the part of the section read by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations makes legal what has been a practice for years by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their auditors.

But this provision goes still further, and puts absolutely in the power of the auditor, who might have an honest doubt, a capricious doubt, who might have an errant construction, to say, "I will not sign any check because I have a different construction of the statute," not simply in the case where he has, under the prior law, applied to the Comptroller of the Treasury for information in advance, but absolutely without limit, it is said, in these lines, that he can refuse to sign any check, and a disbursing officer's check can not be paid unless the auditor says so.

I think in trying to do what has been stated by the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and by the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. ALLISON] you per-

haps have gone far enough when you go to line 8. I have had twenty years' observation of these matters in the other House, here, and in the city of Washington. You add lines here which make the auditor of the District of Columbia an absolute autocrat. You say that no check involving the expenditure of public money by the disbursing officer shall be valid unless countersigned by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

At present you have a very conscientious, faithful, and experienced auditor; but I am inclined to think the Commissioners of the District of Columbia should have some power in respect of their administration. You have put lines in this provision which will interfere with the work of each of the Commissioners. For instance, the Engineer Commissioner has contracts for existing work on bridges, streets, and everything of that kind, and it is provided here that no money shall be paid without the assent of the auditor, that those matters shall stand still; and they must stand still if the auditor says he will not countersign a single check. This will cause injury to many people who have contracts or undertakings with this Government, which make them look first to this man, and not to the comptroller, who has a prior right to approve these disbursements. He can make a ruling which will be binding hereafter.

You further say, after unnecessary words, that this auditor shall be required to countersign these checks. Of course he ought to do it. But you say there shall be no disbursements unless the checks are countersigned. I think there ought to be some control of this discretion. I think you ought to say, where he has applied in good faith to the Comptroller and has ascertained that the Comptroller will not allow the account, that in such case he may have ample discretion to refuse to pay, and in case he does refuse to pay, then he is authorized to stop the disbursement, and when he does stop it by refusing to countersign, that shall stop the procedure in respect to that matter. You ought not, however, to give him that broad power contained between lines 8 and 13, which makes him, without limitation upon his action, without any limitation upon his discretion, able to say "I will not countersign a check," and if he will not countersign a check the machinery must stop in that particular direction or in as many directions as he may conclude that he will exercise that very great and unrestricted power.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no danger in the provision, I assure the Senator, but great benefit.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I am on the side of the Senator. I am in sympathy with any measure which will prevent the wrongful payment of money, and you do a good thing when you send the officer to the Comptroller and let his doubts be confirmed by the Comptroller; but in such cases you give him authority, absolutely without any other control, to refuse to countersign the check for the disbursing officer.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator will allow me a moment, these paragraphs have no special connection with each other. There is a District disbursing officer and a deputy disbursing officer. The Commissioners of the District are authorized to make requisitions upon the Treasury for considerable sums of money, up to \$200,000. Now, the disbursing officer, who gives, say, a bond of \$25,000, or whatever it may be, oftentimes has in hand large sums of money. These sums of money can be paid out by him from day to day in cash, but where he draws a check that check has to be countersigned by the auditor in order to keep run of these disbursements. It is really a check upon the disbursing officer in addition to the bond, and it is a valuable one.

Mr. COCKRELL. If this system had been in force in the Census Office, we should not have had the scandal we recently had there. That is the very thing that this provision is intended to prevent.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I am in entire sympathy with the purpose, but I want the experienced Senators on the committee to consider whether this provision would not be more flexible by providing that in such cases, if in doubt, the auditor shall apply to the Comptroller, and if the Comptroller says "Do not pay; I will not pass it," then the auditor shall have the absolute power to say "I will not countersign the check," and the check will not be paid without the countersigning of the auditor; but you use language here broader than you mean, and you get into trouble by making the auditor autocratic and by taking from the Commissioners their larger responsibility.

Mr. COCKRELL. There can be no possible danger from this provision.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I think that what has been stated is possible to occur, but I shall not make any motion to amend the provision.

Mr. ALLISON. On behalf of the committee, I offer an amendment, to come in on page 3, after line 15, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 3, after line 15, it is proposed to insert:

That every person who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever

from any person for giving, procuring, or aiding to give or procure any office, place, or promotion in office from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or from any officer under them, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers to give or gives any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever for the procuring or aiding to procure any such office, place, or promotion in office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment in the jail for not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I offer an amendment to come in on page 25, after line 10, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 25, after line 10, it is proposed to insert:

For Quincy street NW., from Twenty-ninth street to Pierce Mill road, opening, grading, and regulating, \$5,000: *Provided*, That all the land necessary therefor is conveyed to the District of Columbia and dedicated to public use.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In consequence of the amendment just made, I move to change the total of the appropriations for "Construction of county roads," on page 25, line 11, to \$272,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 26, after line 9, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 26, after line 9, it is proposed to insert:

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRIDGE.

For raising the grade of roadway and the wing walls and culvert on line of Massachusetts avenue across Rock Creek, between Belmont road and the United States Naval Observatory grounds, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Those are all the amendments the committee have to offer.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask that the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill known as the irrigation bill may be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3057) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands; which were:

On page 3, lines 7 and 8, to strike out the words "at the time of" and insert the word "before."

On page 3, line 13, after the word "act," to insert:

And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, at or immediately prior to the time of beginning the surveys for any contemplated irrigation works, to withdraw from entry, except under the homestead laws, any public lands believed to be susceptible of irrigation from said works: *Provided*, That all lands entered and entries made under the homestead laws within areas so withdrawn during such withdrawal shall be subject to all the provisions, limitations, charges, terms, and conditions of this act; that said surveys shall be prosecuted diligently to completion, and upon the completion thereof, and of the necessary maps, plans, and estimates of cost, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine whether or not said project is practicable and advisable, and if determined to be impracticable or inadvisable he shall thereupon restore said lands to entry.

Strike out all of section 4 and insert:

SEC. 4. That upon the determination by the Secretary of the Interior that any irrigation project is practicable, he may cause to be let contracts for the construction of the same, in such portions or sections as it may be practicable to construct and complete as parts of the whole project, providing the necessary funds for such portions or sections are available in the reclamation fund, and thereupon he shall give public notice of the lands irrigable under such project, and limit of area per entry, which limit shall represent the acreage which, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be reasonably required for the support of a family upon the lands in question; also of the charges which shall be made per acre upon the said entries, and upon lands in private ownership which may be irrigated by the waters of the said irrigation project, and the number of annual installments, not exceeding ten, in which such charges shall be paid and the time when such payments shall commence. The said charges shall be determined with a view of returning to the reclamation fund the estimated cost of construction of the project, and shall be apportioned equitably: *Provided*, That in all construction work eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no Mongolian labor shall be employed thereon.

On page 4, line 18, after the word "total," to insert "irrigable."

On page 4, line 25, after the word "landowner," to insert "and no such sale shall be made to any landowner unless he be an actual bona fide resident on such land, or occupant thereof residing in the neighborhood of said land."

On page 5, line 23, after the word "to," to insert "and the management and operation of."

On page 6, line 6, to strike out all after the word "purpose," down to and including the word "condemnation," in line 9.

On page 6, line 14, to strike out all after the word "Justice," down to and including the word "notwithstanding," in line 21.

On page 6, line 25, after the word "irrigation," to insert "or any vested right acquired thereunder."

On page 7, to strike out lines 1, 2, 3, down to and including the word "act," in line 4, and to insert:

And the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing herein shall in any way affect any right of any State or of the Federal Government or of any landowner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof.

To insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 9. That it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of this act, so far as the same may be practicable and subject to the existence of feasible irrigation projects, to expend the major portion of the funds arising from the sale of public lands within each State and Territory hereinbefore named for the benefit of arid and semiarid lands within the limits of such State or Territory: *Provided*, That the Secretary may temporarily use such portion of said funds for the benefit of arid or semiarid lands in any particular State or Territory hereinbefore named as he may deem advisable, but when so used the excess shall be restored to the fund as soon as practicable, to the end that ultimately, and in any event, within each ten-year period after the passage of this act, the expenditures for the benefit of the said States and Territories shall be equalized according to the proportions and subject to the conditions as to practicability and feasibility aforesaid.

And to change "section 9" to "section 10."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I agree to that proposition, merely wishing to say in passing that there will undoubtedly be some corrective legislation necessary to follow. I should be glad to see some changes made now, but to propose them would necessitate a conference and delay, therefore I forbear. I consider the measure a good one as far as it goes, and I hope the motion of the Senator from North Dakota may prevail.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Mr. HANNA. The senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] has been called out of the city, and I wish to announce that he will speak on the canal bill on Tuesday next.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I avail myself of the few moments that precede a more solemn exercise for the purpose of putting into the RECORD certain facts and tables which I desire that Senators shall have the opportunity of examining between now and Monday. I think it my duty as chairman of the committee to present these facts. I have not attempted from the beginning of this case to make a discussion of it. I have only attempted to present and to call the attention of the Senate to the facts, in order that they might see all the bearings of the entire situation; and in order to have an opportunity to get through with my brief statement I have reduced it to writing.

It is not denied by anyone, on the contrary, it is admitted by everybody, including the entire membership of the Isthmian Canal Commission, that in changing their previous recommendation of the Nicaragua route, twice repeated in their reports to the President of the United States, they did not change a fact in any statement or a figure in any calculation they had made in their former statements. Everything stood and still stands just as that Commission reported it, except the bid of the Panama Canal Company for the sale of its belongings and concession.

The only change that has been made in the situation was made by the Panama Canal Company. It offered to reduce the price of its property from \$109,000,000 to \$40,000,000, which reduction would make the cost of the Panama route \$5,630,704 less than the Nicaragua route, according to the estimates of the Commission.

Whether we can save that sum by accepting the Panama Canal is the actual proposition, and the only one on which the Isthmian Canal Commission have based their change of recommendation in favor of Nicaragua to a recommendation in favor of the Panama route.

With them the entire question was the alleged saving of \$5,630,704 in the construction of the canal, and the annual difference of \$1,300,000 in the maintenance and operation of the canals.

If these two estimates are plainly incorrect on the face of their final report as to the value of the property offered to the United States by the Panama Canal Company, these commissioners are so discredited as to the value of their opinions on the financial features of the transaction that they can scarcely claim the immunity from question and criticism that is so often claimed and too little deserved by men who are called experts.

I am willing to concede that six members of that Commission are expert engineers and that they can with some degree of confidence state opinions, as experts, that rest on scientific calculation,

or conjecture, or supposition, when facts fail to give them any actual support.

In the matter now before the Senate we are called upon to give a most indulgent license, almost a poetic license, to such opinions, in order to justify their conclusions that a canal can be safely located and operated with a dam at Bohio, on the Chagres River, and as to several other vital questions. But because these engineers may be able to create unknown facts and unprecedented results from such facts by a mental process, whether it is logic, without a major and minor proposition, or is a scientific dream, it does not follow that they can raise the actual value of the property, in spite of their own statements of facts and figures, by any expert engineering process. When they attempt that we must deny to them any expert superiority that overrides arithmetic and common sense.

I will assume that the value of the canal property that is offered for sale to the United States is not what it cost the Panama Canal Company to create it but the value of the work that is there to show for itself, measured by cubic yards, and estimated at a just and fair rate of cost, for excavation, haul, and embankment. The unit of prices adopted by the Commission for all earthwork remaining to be done settles the price of what has been done by the Panama Canal Company.

This is the only way that Congress can treat this cost price of the property so as to deal justly with taxpayers. To leave such a question to be decided by the caprice of engineers because they are experts in that science is to surrender the good of the country to their ideas of generous dealing, without reference to legal or moral justice. In this case it is a concession to the capricious injustice; that is, simply favoritism.

That Commission made the estimate of the earthwork done by the Panama Canal Company in its present condition at \$22,895,028. Then they proceeded to add 20 per cent to that sum for contingencies, and they again add 10 per cent for contingencies on top of contingencies, which they designate as omissions. They charge the United States 30 per cent on their own estimates to cover the doubts, it seems, of their measurements, if any were in fact made.

They had plenty of time and money to make accurate measurements of the work for which we are to pay, but they made none.

If we had to pay as high a rate for their doubts and omissions about the Bohio Dam, the canal would cost a fabulous sum.

These contingencies and omissions run through the entire account on that celebrated page 103 of their report. They are even added "contingencies" to the cost of the railroad stock, which they estimate at par of its face value, and for the maps and records for which the United States is charged \$2,000,000.

Then we are required to pay the Panama Canal Company \$300,000 for a railroad diversion made for their convenience, when the railroad will have to be removed from the line from which it was so diverted, and that second removal is charged to us in the account at the sum of \$1,267,500.

The second removal must be made so as to pass around what will be Lake Bohio, if it is ever created.

All this romance of arithmetical computation is called "an engineer's method of estimating the value of property" to be purchased for the United States.

It all looks to me more like an effort to pad the sum we are to pay the Panama Canal Company until it reaches the round sum of \$40,000,000, of which a large part is only a benevolent contribution.

The generosity of the Commission in dealing with financial questions is not strictly entitled to be considered as the dealing of experts on questions of finance, I beg leave to say.

What is to be done in the distribution of the \$2,000,000, with 10 per cent added for contingencies and omissions, that we are to pay for maps and records, I have no means of ascertaining. As to that we are left alone to conjecture. There is no schedule of the precious works of art.

Some of the engineer officers of the Panama Canal Company have been very active for two years past in lecturing through the larger cities of the United States in opposition to the Hepburn bill and in the severe disparagement of the Nicaragua route.

Several of those lectures have been sent me by mail, and I have even had the honor to receive calls from the gentleman who has led in these exercises, until recently, when that exalted branch of business has been turned over to some of the most distinguished members of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Yesterday I found on my desk, in the Senate, the elegant and costly pamphlet I hold in my hand, which was written by that gentleman, and is entitled "Comparative Characteristics (construction and operation) of Panama and Nicaragua, prepared by Philippe Bunau-Varilla, formerly chief engineer of the Panama Canal Company."

I have seen nothing so elegant in letterpress and illustration, unless it is the edition of the report of the minority of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, placed upon our desks, which is

handsome enough to be the repository of the argument of the first-class New York railroad lawyer whose opinion is added to that report to give it the weight of his approval. I refer to Mr. Cromwell, who, it is said, has saved many a wrecked railroad company through his great skill as professional osteopathist—a legal bonesetter for railroad companies—as to some of which he is credited with having broken their bones a second time, to the great increase of his reputation and his income.

The diagrams of lines and circles in this great work of the former engineer would be more convincing if he had told us by what process he ascertained their length and the degree of the curvature. If he can convince the Senate that the Isthmian Canal Commission has projected, approved, and recommended such a canal line as he has depicted in his illustrations he will totally discredit the entire Commission and drive us to the sea-level plan on which this great engineer-lecturer wasted so much of his time and genius while he was chief engineer of the Panama Canal Company.

He is also a stockholder in the company, and was finding great fault with M. Hutin as to his management. Hutin was too stiff and deliberate. Mr. Philippe Bunau-Varilla wanted small investment and quick returns.

If, added to his other labors, he had a part in engineering the slump in the price of the property from \$109,000,000 to \$40,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is for maps and literature, with 10 per cent added for contingencies and omissions, it would be sad to think that his masterpiece of deception should not be paid for out of the map and literature fund that we are invited to tax our people to pay by passing the Spooner substitute before the Senate.

But I suppose it is none of our business who is to get the \$40,000,000 when we get rid of it. We appear to be out for a sharp bargain, and will be satisfied if we can get the property and escape responsibility for the application of the funds by the alleged trustee with whom we are dealing. It may be too late in this era of business principles to grow spasmodic over appearances, for it is now commonly said "that nothing succeeds like success."

But in comparing the cost of the two canals in dollars and omitting such questions as the value of numerous lives and the transfer of our commerce, by driving our sailing ships around Cape Horn and dedicating the Panama route, to the exclusive use of the great companies that own the great steamers, I will state, in calculations that I believe to be sound and correct, that the Panama Canal is by far the most costly route to the people. I will take the padded estimate of \$40,000,000 without reduction and add to it the cost of concessions and of maintenance on both routes and the length of voyages by each route and the time consumed in passing through each canal, and I will take the period of one hundred years for the time to be covered by the calculation.

I take one hundred years as a period of calculation, because the proposed lease by Colombia is obligatory for that period. With this explanation, I will proceed to present the calculations of the cost of the respective canals on the basis I have just stated. It can not be changed except to the advantage of the Nicaragua route.

I now present tables showing the cost of construction of each canal, as estimated by the Isthmian Canal Commission:

First.—The cost of construction of each canal, as estimated by the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Estimated cost of Panama Canal, with \$40,000,000 added	\$184,233,358
Estimated cost of Nicaragua Canal	189,864,062
Difference in favor of Panama	5,630,704

Second.—The items of the computed value of the work done on the Panama Canal by the Panama Canal Company, showing the actual estimated value of each item and the percentage on each item allowed under the head of contingencies.

Computed value of work done on Panama Canal	\$21,020,386.00
Computed value of work done on Chagres diversion	178,186.00
Computed value of work done on Gatun diversion	1,396,456.00
Computed value of railroad diversion (4 miles)	300,000.00
Total	22,895,028.00
Contingencies, 20 per cent	4,579,005.00
Total	27,474,033.00
20 per cent of work done (\$21,020,386)	4,204,077.20
20 per cent Chagres diversion	35,637.20
20 per cent Gatun diversion	279,291.20
20 per cent railroad diversion (4 miles)	60,000.00
Total for contingencies	4,579,005.60

Third.—Deduct the computed value of these items, without the percentage for contingencies, from \$40,000,000, and it shows the balance as follows:

Estimated cost of Panama Canal.....	\$40,000,000
Estimate of work done, and the Chagres, Gatun, and railroad diversions.....	22,895,028
Difference.....	17,104,972

Fourth.—When the amount is stated as above, compute the interest for one hundred years at 3 per cent, and the interest on \$40,000,000 for one hundred years, and it shows the difference as follows:

Interest on \$17,104,972 (difference), at 3 per cent, for 100 years.....	\$51,314,916
Interest on \$40,000,000, at 3 per cent, for 100 years.....	120,000,000
Difference.....	68,685,084

Fifth.—Computed interest at 3 per cent on the cost of the Panama Canal, as estimated by the Commission, for one hundred years and for eighty-six years.

Estimated cost of Panama Canal.....	\$184,222,358
Interest, at 3 per cent, for 100 years.....	552,667,074
Interest, at 3 per cent, for 86 years.....	475,293,620

The eighty-six years dates from the period allowed as to each canal, as the time when they will be completed, being fourteen years.

Sixth.—Computed interest on the estimated cost of the Nicaragua Canal, at 3 per cent, for one hundred years and for eighty-six years.

Estimated cost of Nicaragua Canal.....	\$189,864,062
Interest, at 3 per cent, for 100 years.....	569,592,186
Interest, at 3 per cent, for 86 years.....	489,849,206

Seventh.—Computed interest on \$40,000,000 for one hundred years and on \$7,000,000 for the same period.

Interest on \$40,000,000 for 100 years, at 3 per cent....	\$120,000,000
Interest on \$7,000,000 for 86 years, at 3 per cent....	21,000,000

This \$7,000,000 is the cash payment demanded by Colombia to cover the lease, at \$500,000 per annum, during the fourteen years of construction.

Eighth.—Rental of the Panama Canal, at \$500,000 per annum, for eighty-six years, and of the Nicaragua Canal, at \$35,000 per annum, for one hundred years.

Rental of Panama Canal, at \$500,000 per annum, for 86 years.....	\$43,000,000
Rental of Nicaragua Canal, at \$35,000 per annum, for 100 years.....	3,500,000
Total.....	46,500,000

Ninth.—Computed cost of maintenance for each route, as estimated by the Isthmian Canal Commission for eighty-six years, and the difference.

Estimated cost of maintenance, Nicaragua Canal, for 86 years.....	\$283,800,000
Estimated cost of maintenance, Panama Canal, for 86 years.....	172,000,000
Difference.....	111,800,000

Tenth.—On the above basis, I state the cost of each route at the end of one hundred years:

NICARAGUA CANAL.	
Estimated cost.....	\$189,864,062
Interest, at 3 per cent, for 86 years.....	489,849,186
Rental, at \$35,000 per annum, for 100 years.....	3,500,000
Maintenance for 86 years.....	283,800,000
Total.....	967,013,248

PANAMA CANAL.	
Estimated cost.....	\$184,223,358
Interest, at 3 per cent, for 86 years.....	475,293,620
Rental, at \$500,000 per annum, for 86 years.....	43,000,000
Interest on \$7,000,000 for 100 years.....	21,000,000
Maintenance for 86 years.....	172,000,000
Total.....	895,526,978

Interest, at 3 per cent, on \$40,000,000 for 14 years ..	16,800,000
Total, Panama.....	912,326,978
Total, Nicaragua.....	967,013,248
Difference.....	54,686,270

Deduct from the above balance the following:

Railroad diversion.....	\$300,000
Interest for 100 years.....	900,000
Contingencies, at 20 per cent.....	4,579,005
Interest for 100 years.....	13,737,015
Maps and records.....	2,000,000
Interest for 100 years.....	6,000,000

Total..... \$27,516,020

Difference in cost in favor of Panama..... 27,170,250

Calculating separately every item in all this great account with interest at 3 per cent, on both sides of the account, 3 per cent for Nicaragua and 3 per cent for Panama, it foots up at the bottom, at the end of a hundred years, upon that basis, \$27,170,250, in favor of Panama. That is assuming that all of the statements and all of the calculations made by the Isthmian Canal Commission are proper.

To offset this sum in the dealings of one hundred years, the Nicaraguan route has the entire patronage of the sailing ships and the following items of advantage in the saving of time and money to all navigators that use that canal.

The foregoing figures are the same that the Isthmian Canal Commission has included in its estimate of the cost of the construction and maintenance of the canals and the price of the concessions, including interest, on the items of cost as above stated.

They show that at the end of one hundred years the difference of cost will be \$54,686,270 in favor of Panama, if the estimates on page 103 of the report of the committee are adopted. If the railroad diversion, maps, and contingencies are omitted, the difference will be \$27,170,250. If the interest is computed for one hundred years on the round sum of \$40,000,000, that item will amount to \$160,000,000. The actual sum stated by the Commission as the value of all the canal property and the multiplied contingencies is \$39,956,836, not \$40,000,000. The interest on this sum for one hundred years is \$119,970,508, a difference of \$11,072,656 in one hundred years. This loose calculation is a gift to the Panama Canal Company of this great sum, when the computation is extended over one hundred years, and reduces the difference in the cost of the routes to \$9,109,594.

Mr. President, I have prepared certain tables which I will introduce at this point, which show one advantage in the tolls of the steamer trade alone in favor of Nicaragua that in one hundred years would wipe out this sum of \$27,170,250 ten times over:

The average of the distance, by each route, for steamers between New York, Key West, and New Orleans, on the Atlantic side, and San Francisco, and ascertain, in miles, what the difference is.

	Miles.
Distance from New York to San Francisco via Panama.....	5,484
Distance from New York to San Francisco via Nicaragua.....	4,907
Distance from San Francisco to Key West via Nicaragua.....	3,835
Distance from San Francisco to Key West via Panama.....	4,395
Distance from San Francisco to New Orleans via Nicaragua.....	4,107
Distance from San Francisco to New Orleans via Panama.....	4,697
Distance greater, New Orleans to San Francisco via Panama.....	590
Distance greater, Key West to San Francisco via Panama.....	588
Distance greater, New York to San Francisco via Panama.....	587
Average greater via Panama.....	588

Average greater distance via Panama, in time, 2 days and 10 hours.

Average greater via Panama, in time, for round trip, 4 days and 20 hours, and 1,176 miles.

Estimating the average cost for 10-knot steamers at \$150 per day, what is the difference in running expenses of a steamer on a round trip, going to San Francisco or the North Pacific?

Cost of 10-knot steamer from New York to San Francisco via Nicaragua, 20 days and 10 hours, at \$150 per day.....	\$3,062.50
Cost of same via Panama, 22 days and 20 hours, at \$150 per day.....	3,425.00

Cost of round trip via Nicaragua.....	6,125.00
Cost of round trip via Panama.....	6,850.00

Difference..... 725.00

The difference in time between the Nicaragua and the Panama canals is equal to 9.5 per cent in favor of Nicaragua. So that in the same time there 100 steamers are passing through Panama 109.5 would pass through Nicaragua.

	Miles.
Distance from Brito to Panama.....	577
Distance from Greytown to Colon.....	543

Speed of vessels (steam and sailing) estimated at 10 knots per hour.

Estimating the average burden of steamers at 2,000 tons, how many steamships would have to pass through either canal to pay \$8,000,000 in tolls, at \$1 per ton, in one year?

The number of steamships averaging 2,000 tons each required to pass through either canal annually to pay \$8,000,000 in tolls, at \$1 per ton, equals 4,000 ships.

If 4,000 steamers are destined to North Pacific ports in one year, they will gain per trip \$362.50 each in expense of passage via Nicaragua as against Panama, which would equal \$1,460,000.

If 4,000 steamers sailing from New York to the west coast of South America via Nicaragua will save a distance of 543 miles, the difference between Greytown and Colon, equal to two days and six hours, at \$150 per day, this will be \$337.50 additional expense per ship; which will, for 4,000 ships, equal \$1,350,000. This is the amount the Commission estimates as annually greater for maintenance of the Nicaragua than the Panama Canal.

A sailing ship of 1,000 tons burden from New York to San Francisco, assuming the same speed to be made (10 knots per hour) and the sailing directions of the Hydrographic Office to be observed:

From San Francisco to New York via Panama (allowing 10 days delay in the doldrums), 32 days and 20 hours, at \$75 per day	\$2,462.50
The same estimate via Nicaragua	1,531.25

Difference in favor of Nicaragua	961.25
Difference on 8,000 ships per year of 1,000 tons each ..	7,690,000.00

The same vessels bound for the western coast of South America, allowing the same number of days for both in the doldrums, via Nicaragua, two days and six hours, at \$75 per day, saving by reason of difference in distance from Greytown to Colon of \$168.75.

Now, it is here clearly shown that while 100 vessels are passing through the Nicaragua Canal, in the same time 90 would pass through the Panama Canal on a voyage from New York, Key West, or New Orleans to San Francisco as the initial and destined points. On steamers of 2,000 tons each this would show a difference of 20,000 tons, which, at \$1 per ton, will equal \$20,000 in favor of Nicaragua tolls over the Panama.

Again, it shows that the Panama could not accommodate more than two or three vessels on the canal at the same time. Calling the Nicaragua 183 miles, it would appear safe for 20 vessels to be on the canal at the same time. The opportunity for berth room in Lake Nicaragua is an immense advantage in passing a fleet through that canal.

Vessels via Panama would be obliged to wait at both ends of the canal for their chance to get through, while the Nicaragua route would be able to hold all ships that would be liable to want passage at one time, even if it were a great fleet of war ships. These conditions, in connection with the fact that Nicaragua is farther east and north (and seven-tenths of commerce will be north and not south of Nicaragua), the economics in saving of time and money to the carrier is a consideration of vital importance.

So, on the calculations I have made, with perfect fairness and perfect correctness I am sure, based upon the estimates of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the supposed advantage in favor of the Panama route is wiped out by various items of profit that we will acquire by sailing ships going through the Nicaragua route and also by the time required between San Francisco and New Orleans, Key West, or New York, which three points indicate the average distance which would be sailed by a steamer or by a sailing ship between the coast of the Atlantic and the coast of the Pacific.

I do not care now, Mr. President, to go further into this subject than to reproduce a statement which I made at a former day of this session on the subject of the maintenance of the canal. There is a remarkable history, which I have stated in what I am about to put into the RECORD, about the ascertainment of the cost of maintenance. The Commission seem to have had a great struggle with themselves about it and got into such confusion, such entanglement, that they finally refused to report any items that comprised the estimate. They have made this report here, with all this vast array of appendixes, without presenting to Congress, and to the engineers of the world, the items upon which they base this extravagant and utterly unsupported charge for the maintenance of both canals.

How did that happen? It happened by the Commission adopting the wholly extravagant idea that they would organize for this canal when it was built and while it was being built a form of government which would be quite sufficient for a State, and much larger, very much larger, in its expenses than the State of Alabama, or, I believe, any other State, except some of those

States like Illinois or Pennsylvania or New York or Massachusetts, that have large cities located within their boundaries.

This top-heavy grandeur in their estimates, I am glad to say, does not fall within the rules that substitute expert opinions for facts and rational conclusions in business matters.

Congress can not entertain the thought that an isthmian canal is to be run at a cost that would be extravagant for a European principality. But there seems to be nothing that is too grand or romantic for engineers in the way of spending public money.

They began this grand plan by creating a supervisory commission to reside in Washington City, to consist of seven members and to have salaries of \$10,000 a year each. They are not required to visit the canal at all, but are to be located here for the purpose of making appointments to offices in the canal work and for the purpose of revising or supervising what is being done on the canal through reports made to them by whom? By the president of the canal, who is to have for his cabinet a number of officers, engineers, medical officers, lawyers, and navigators, all of whom are to receive very extravagant allowances. When they come to foot it up, it is a very great sum.

How do they seem to have distributed that between the two canals? They give no rule. They give us no sort of guide for the distribution of it, but I can conceive of no other way in which they could have made the distribution except by the mileage of the canal. Inasmuch as it is 183 miles across at Nicaragua and 47 or 49 miles across at Panama, the difference in cost of maintenance was estimated and regulated, it seems to me, by that one single fact. But I want to know why it is, and I want the Senate to answer the question when we get through this debate and come to voting, that the great Commission could not afford to make anything but a rough, round estimate for which they gave never one single item on which their judgment was based.

This is the point where the injustice to Nicaragua is inflicted in the calculations of the Isthmian Canal Commission. This is even worse than the padding out of the \$40,000,000 to be paid to the Panama Canal Company for contingencies mounted upon contingencies like compound interest; and for literature and maps like those that Monsieur Bucan-Varilla has so kindly laid upon our desks to prove the utter incompetency of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

When we look at the Great Soo Canal, the Kiel Canal, the Manchester Canal, and the Suez Canal, and when we come to compare the cost of maintenance of those different canals with the cost they have estimated here, we find they conduct those canals for one-third of the money that is charged here. It is the evident purpose of the Isthmian Canal Commission to make a great government for the canal, in which millions and millions of the money of the people of the United States shall be spent, instead of going to work like business men and ascertaining what would be a reasonable cost for the maintenance of the canal.

Now, I will ask leave to insert in my remarks what I have heretofore said to the Senate on the same subject, and I do it because I do not wish to repeat the tables I gave on that occasion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the matter will be printed in the RECORD. (See Appendix.)

APPENDIX.

[From Mr. Morgan's speech of April 17, 1902.]

THE COST OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE CANALS.

I will allude to the expenses charged to the respective routes for operating expenses and the maintenance of way, to add only a few observations that need to be made.

Under this head there are no items given in the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission as to which a computation can be made in order to test the accuracy of their estimates, or the cost of maintaining and operating any other canal as an approximate criterion.

The cost of maintenance, per mile, of the Suez Canal is \$13,000; of the Kiel Canal, \$8,600, and of the St. Marys Canal from \$46,000 to \$60,000 per mile.

The St. Marys Canal is only 1½ miles long and has all the advantages of concentration. At the rate of \$1 per ton, its income during the eight months it is open during the year would be more than \$30,000,000. It is the force employed in handling the traffic in the open months that costs so heavily.

The basis of these estimates was discussed by the Commission, but it was not given in their final report, because it was not agreed upon. It was produced by Colonel Ernst, on his examination, and is found in his deposition on pages 687 to 698 of the hearings.

The scheme of government is elaborate, even grand, and is quite ample in officials and salaries for the government of a commonwealth. It consists of a supreme board of control, at Washington, and an engineering department, A, with a governor at a salary of \$15,000, and the other salaries are correspondingly high for five other departments.

The risk of life in the climate of Panama may excuse this extravagance for that canal, but it is without justification for Nicaragua. The following summary of these items will show the great magnitude of this plan:

THE SALARIES OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME BOARD OF CONTROL AND THEIR SUBORDINATES IS NOT GIVEN.

Annual cost of maintenance of both canals.

ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE, NICARAGUA CANAL.		ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE, PANAMA CANAL.	
Salaries, etc., of governor	\$39,800	Salaries, etc., governor	\$39,000
Engineering department, A:		Engineering department, A:	
268 employees	187,780	170 employees	128,640
Plant	397,400	Plant	211,600
Supplies	100,000	Supplies	50,000
7½ per cent depreciation	620,532	7½ per cent depreciation	407,372
Total	1,305,712	Total	797,612
Transit department, B:		Transit department, B:	
390 employees	346,160	158 employees	142,840
Plant	320,500	Plant	150,000
		Supplies for locks	9,000
		Lights on locks	4,500
		Maintenance of railroad	45,000
Total	666,660	Total	251,340
Medical department, C:		Medical department, C:	
84 employees	70,980	74 employees	64,860
2 launches	5,000	2 launches	5,000
Supplies	50,000	Supplies	35,000
Total	125,980	Total	104,860
Finance department, D:		Finance department, D:	
15 employees	27,200	14 employees	26,800
Supplies	500	Supplies	500
Total	27,700	Total	27,300
Law department, E:		Law department, E:	
13 employees	18,200	8 employees	14,800
Supplies	500	Supplies	500
Total	18,700	Total	15,300
Police department, F:		Police department, F:	
443 employees	500,800	213 employees	241,100
30 horses, at \$250	7,500	40 horses, at \$250	10,000
Supreme control in United States	100,000	General expense in United States	100,000
Total	608,300	Total	351,100
Grand total	3,350,000	Grand total	2,024,174

The law department of Panama is put at \$15,300, for providing the legal regimen for 35,000 resident people, while it is put at \$18,700 at Nicaragua, where not more than 2,000 people now reside.

The police department is put at \$251,100 at Panama, where there are 35,000 unruly people to control, and at \$508,300 at Nicaragua, to control a scattered population of 2,000, quite orderly and peaceable people.

The finance department is put at \$27,700 at Nicaragua and \$27,300 at Panama. The amount of money to be received in tolls is supposed to be the cause of this discrimination against Nicaragua of \$400 of the expenses.

The medical department is made to cost \$125,000 at Nicaragua, in a healthy country, and 13 medical officers, 6 stewards, 36 nurses, and 18 laborers are provided, while the total cost of the medical department at Panama is \$104,860, with 7 medical officers, 3 stewards, 12 nurses, and 6 laborers at emergency hospitals, and 5 medical officers, 2 stewards, 20 nurses, and 10 laborers at the regular hospital. The difference of \$20,620 per annum is made in favor of Panama, where the pestilential character of that region is described as "fever hole" by General Alexander, and is known of all men to be a region where the yellow fever and chagres fever have their habitat, from which they are never absent. It is so in each of the departments of this proposed government, which seems to have been created to form a basis for the calculation of maintaining an isthmian canal and then retired from observation for future use.

THIS STATELY PROGRAMME FOR WORKING A CANAL AS IF IT WAS A KINGDOM IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE TREMENDOUS ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES.

It is in this programme that the idea had its origin that \$2,024,174 was required for maintenance and operation of the canal at Panama and that \$3,350,822 is required for the canal at Nicaragua. The difference of \$1,326,664 is ample to operate either canal, if we accept the experience of the Suez Canal, the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, or any other canal between great bodies of water.

It is impossible to know or safely to conjecture by what rule or principle the Isthmian Canal Commission fixed the charges of maintenance and operation of the canal at Nicaragua or compared them with those of the Panama Canal. For engineering, police, sanitation, and general contingencies their estimate of the cost of construction of the canal is \$31,644,010. This evidently includes all the plant that is needed for these purposes, and for a canal completed and equipped. Then they add other sums for

plant, for the maintenance of all the canal purposes, for keeping the canal in good order, and for vessels and other appliances needed for such service.

The contingencies charged to the Nicaragua Canal are \$558,470 in this plan of government, and those charged to the Panama Canal are \$337,362, a difference of \$221,118 annually, while the steam tugs, inspection steamers, dredges, pile drivers, tugs, scows, pilot boats, naphtha launches, canoes, and saddle horses, which in their nature can not be reasonably expected to be resupplied each year, are charged at full cost, which is very great, for each year, as if they would all disappear after a single year of service.

These estimates, which are far too extravagant and are so loosely made, and these salaries and pay rolls, which are very expensive, account in great part for the charge of \$3,350,822 to the Nicaragua Canal for maintenance and operation, when the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in December, 1900, said in an official bulletin of that date:

There are no locks on the Suez Canal, but the channel is through drifting sand for a great part of its length. The entrance to the harbor of Port Said, on the Mediterranean, intercepts the drift of sand discharged from the Nile and carried along the coast by the easterly current. The navigation in which steamships can make full speed if they choose is longer than the entire length of the Suez Canal. The line of canalization on land at Nicaragua is 53.50 miles, only about half that of the Suez Canal, and only 6 miles longer than the Panama Canal, all of which is artificial canal.

Suez has 100 miles of navigation through an artificial channel, and Panama has 47 miles, while Nicaragua has 63 miles of artificial channel and 120 miles of river and lake navigation in which there are no locks. On this state of facts it is impossible that any reason can be stated why it should require \$18,310 per mile to maintain 183 miles of canal, of which only 63 miles is of actual canalization, when the cost per mile of the Suez Canal is \$13,000, and that canal is dug entirely through the desert sands, which blow into it and make constant dredging necessary to keep it open.

That is the official statement of your Government, which knocks the estimate of the canal commissioners into dust. Nobody is responsible for that but your Government.

It is beyond all reason and experience that the more than 100 miles of deep water on the route of the Nicaragua Canal, where there is no lock and where a dredge will never be used, should be charged annually with \$1,741,400 for cost of maintenance and operation. It is on this absurd conjecture that this erroneous calculation has been made. When this sum of \$1,741,400 is subtracted from the estimate of \$3,350,822, made by the commissioners, it still leaves \$1,611,422 to be applied to maintenance and operation, which is still more than is expended annually on the Suez Canal for those purposes by the sum of \$311,422, which is more than the estimates of the Isthmian Canal Commission for operating and taking care of the locks, with 20 per cent added for contingencies.

The uncertainty of the situation as to the cost of maintenance and operation of the canal, created by this effort to fabricate a great and expensive system for its government and control, has introduced into this subject an element of doubt and confusion of a serious character.

It would not have existed if the commissioners, at the time they made this report, had been confronted with the \$40,000,000 proposition of the Panama Canal Company. They then had no doubt that this company was acting sincerely in the statement that \$109,000,000 was the sum, below which, they would not sell the ditch, the maps, and the railroad stock, with the right, without objection from them, to purchase new concessions from Colombia; and they had no special reasons for closely estimating the cost of maintaining and operating the canal, as to which there must always be a margin of doubt.

The effort was made, on a plan of great amplitude, to institute a very costly government for the canal, but it failed in committee, and was not sent to the President with their report, and it is this abortive scheme that is now presented as the estimate of great engineers, carefully made, as to the difference of the cost of maintenance and operation as between the two routes.

The number and salaries of the official corps, the cost of the plant, to be renewed annually, and the contingencies, have no actual relation to the experience of governments in respect of other canals. They are arbitrary suggestions, and are not calculations based on facts that are even alluded to as supporting the plan.

The following statements in the deposition of Colonel Ernst sufficiently explain the situation:

THE CHAIRMAN. About what is the population of Panama?

Colonel ERNST. About 20,000, I think.

THE CHAIRMAN. And about how much in Colon?

Colonel ERNST. About five or six thousand.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is there any considerable number of French citizens or people located in Panama or Colon permanently?

Colonel ERNST. Well, I fancy not. Of course, most of the people that we saw were French. They were the officers of the canal company, but I do not think there are many outside of those officials.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are there many French residents in that part of the country, in those cities?

Colonel ERNST. I did not see any.

THE CHAIRMAN. In the sanitation that is necessary on the Panama route, would you feel that it was safe without including the city of Panama and the city of Colon?

Colonel ERNST. No; I can not say that I think it would be safe.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is the city of Panama from the line of the canal as it is dredged from the bay there?

Colonel ERNST. It is about 3 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be included in the canal limits, if they were 3 miles wide?

Colonel ERNST. I certainly would prefer that they should be included.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you not think that it was absolutely necessary to include it in order to preserve the sanitation, or whatever results might come from sanitation, on the Panama route?

Colonel ERNST. I think the result would undoubtedly be better with it. It is a question of degree. You certainly could not have the same sanitary state there without that city as you can with it.

The CHAIRMAN. That would apply equally well to Colon?

Colonel ERNST. Yes; but Colon is nearly all owned by the Panama Railroad Company, and if you buy that you buy the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I think that is a legal question. Suppose, however, that we bought it and got the title to all the property that had passed through the hands of the railroad company and under concessions from Colombia, it would be still necessary to have the control of it in order to accomplish this sanitary purpose?

Colonel ERNST. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it would be also necessary to have the control of it for police purposes?

Colonel ERNST. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What sort of a population is there at Colon and at Panama?

Colonel ERNST. Well, I could not say that it was a very high order of population. I did not come into very close personal contact with it. I would say, however, that they were a rather low order of people, a great many of them. Of course there are some respectable people there.

The CHAIRMAN. A very mixed population?

Colonel ERNST. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are a turbulent people, too, are they not?

Colonel ERNST. I would say they are; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Hard to manage?

Colonel ERNST. They are fighting and quarreling all the time; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are insurrectionary?

Colonel ERNST. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had several occasions when we have had to send ships of war down there with marines aboard in order to preserve the peace and save the property that the French people have got on that Isthmus, and also to protect and guarantee the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the State of Panama. That is in our treaty.

Colonel ERNST. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in making up your estimate of the maintenance of the Panama Canal, the current expenses of maintenance and preservation and protection, etc., I suppose you took all of those elements into consideration?

Colonel ERNST. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you include the sanitation and the police control of the city of Panama, with 20,000 inhabitants?

Colonel ERNST. We did not in terms. The way we did that was to draw up an organization for the management of the canal, a separate board of control here in this country consisting of 5 members, a governor on the Isthmus with his staff and office, and then provide for 6 departments, the engineering department, with all its various assistants and appliances and the material required; the transit department, having charge of the regulation of dues and the transit and management of all pilots and all that sort of thing, and the light-houses; the medical department, charged with the quarantine regulations, the general hospitals, and the hospital supplies, the subordinate hospitals, and sanitary inspection; the police department, and a law department, and a finance department.

We had all those worked out in detail, and the medical department was charged mainly with the hospitals and subhospitals and the sanitary inspection and the quarantine service. Now, we allowed a force necessary for that, without taking into account any great city.

The CHAIRMAN. You took into account the men who were connected with the operation of the canal?

Colonel ERNST. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the railroad?

Colonel ERNST. And the railroad. The general hospitals, which would be some little way off, probably, from the canal.

The CHAIRMAN. But you made your estimate on the number of men that would probably be employed in the navigation and management of the canal and railroad?

Colonel ERNST. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not include in it the citizenship of these cities?

Colonel ERNST. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you name here the appendix that contains those estimates? We have been very much at a loss to find out about them.

Colonel ERNST. We did not publish those, because it is purely theoretical; we felt that we could not defend every estimate of it. We felt that there were errors both ways. You can conceive of the difficulty of getting up of such an organization at a desk for a great work like that, which must actually be tested and corrected in practice. I mean it must be adjusted. There are many of those items that we felt would err, some on one side and some on the other, and we thought that they would correct each other; but doing it the same for both lines we thought it was a fair comparison.

The CHAIRMAN. You made a comparison in your own minds, based upon facts that you yourselves had observed on the line or had learned from other sources, but you did not make up an itemized statement and balance sheet between the cost of maintenance on the one route and the other?

Colonel ERNST. Oh, yes; we went through this organization for both canals. Of course the Nicaragua Canal had the same general control. The governing board in this country would be the same as for the Panama and also the governor and his staff on the Isthmus would be the same and the chiefs of these departments would all be the same. Now, when it came to the number of posts you would have to have for police force, there would be more on the Nicaraguan than on the Panama. We would have to have more engineering divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to get at is whether the items were put down on the list.

Colonel ERNST. Oh, I have got them all, and I would be very glad to show them to you. I have not got them here to-day, but I can bring them if you wish to see them.

The CHAIRMAN. They were not published?

Colonel ERNST. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be very glad if you will furnish us with them, because we have had a great difficulty in getting at the items of the estimate.

Colonel ERNST. It is one of those things that we are perfectly aware is open to attack, because they are approximations, but they are identical for the two lines.

The CHAIRMAN. You will furnish them to us?

Colonel ERNST. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I will not go any further into that question.

Additional statement of Col. Oswald H. Ernst:

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get the paper I referred to?

Colonel ERNST. Yes; here it is.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like very much to have this go into the record. It may become very important if the canal should be built.

Colonel ERNST. It is very carefully gotten up. The reason we did not publish it is because there are undoubtedly errors in it. Estimates are too high in some respects and too low in others. We thought they would correct each other. The comparison, however, is a fair one. It is the same for both canals. It is a study to which we devoted a good many weeks. It is as follows:

TENTATIVE ORGANIZATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE CANALS.

I. NICARAGUA CANAL.

Supreme control to rest in a board of five members, located in Washington. The duties of the board will be:

1. To make regulations for the government of the canal, including the tariff of charges, navigation rules, police and sanitary rules, and, in short, all rules required for the operation and maintenance of the canal.

2. To make or approve all appointments, the salary of which equals or exceeds \$100 per month.

3. To make or approve all contracts.

4. To audit all money accounts before transmitting them to the Treasury Department.

The annual expenses of the board may be placed at \$100,000.

Organization on the Isthmus.—The general control to be vested in a governor, having his headquarters at Greytown, where the general offices will be located.

The administration will be divided among six departments, viz:

A. Engineer department, charged with all the maintenance and improvement of the canal, including the repair shops and storehouses, and the repairs of public buildings; also with the location and sale or rental of lands.

B. Transit department, charged with the navigation of the canal, the assessment of dues, the service of the ports, including light-houses, and the operation of telegraph and telephone lines.

C. Medical department, charged with the hospital and other medical service, including port, quarantine, and sanitary inspection service.

D. Finance department, charged with the collection of dues, payment of salaries, and management of the funds.

E. Law department, charged with the supervision of such minor courts as may be established and with all legal matters.

F. Police department, charged with the preservation of order and with the management of the armed force required for that purpose.

The governor.—The governor will issue orders to the heads of departments, will make reports to the board of control, and conduct all correspondence with that board, and will make frequent inspection of all parts of the canal. Attached to his office will be a secretary, two clerks, two messengers, and one small inspection steamer, the latter to be available for other officials when not required by the governor.

Annual expense of governor's office.

Salaries:	
Governor	\$15,000
Secretary	5,000
Clerks, 2 at \$1,500	3,000
Messengers, 2 at \$400	800
Inspection steamer	15,000
Office supplies	500
Total	39,300

A board of five members in Washington, for the government of the Philippine Islands, with salaries corresponding with those of the Isthmian Canal Commission of \$60,000 a month, would be quite as safe and useful as this proposed board would be for the government of an isthmian canal and probably more expeditious in getting through with their work.

No salaries are named for this supreme board of control, and the only precedent we have on that point is that it would cost not less than \$60,000 each year.

The estimated contingencies of \$558,470 for the Nicaragua route and \$337,362 for the Panama route, in all \$895,832, included in the cost of this plan of canal government, would safely cover the estimate of \$60,000 and provide living salaries for the five members of the board of supreme control, and still leave enough to pay the salary of the governor, at \$15,000 per annum, and his official staff, and for a steamer for their use, which is summed up at \$39,300 per annum. The total annual expense of the supreme board of control and of the governor's executive department is not to be less than \$783,000 in the plan proposed for the government of the canal. This plan, although it was not adopted, is the actual basis of computation of the cost of the maintenance and operation of this canal.

Yet it is no hazardous venture to assert that, with a good, honest, industrious, and reliable engineer at the head of the enterprise, this array of salaried officials could be dispensed with far more safely than they could be employed in the conduct of the work.

It has required the estimates that were made for this novel, extravagant, and dangerous plan of canal government to support the estimates of the Commission for the maintenance and operation of these canals, which have no support in the actual experience of any other canal in the world.

An argument against the Nicaragua Canal based on such estimates has no just support in fact and no sanction in the history of any other canal.

I beg the attention of Senators to a careful consideration of these estimates and the failure of the Isthmian Canal Commission to furnish, in their report, even the data on which they are based. It is in these estimates and in the inflation of the value of the property they advise us to buy from the Panama Canal Company

that is alone to be found their last report in favor of Panama after they made two reports against and a solemn statement to a committee of the Senate of the same import.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. TILLMAN. If there is nothing else pressing at the moment, I should like to have unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 3641) for the allowance of certain claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States during the war with Spain, reported by the Secretary of War in accordance with the requirements of an item contained in the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 6, 1900, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to investigate just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States, etc. It is an omnibus claims bill in which a good many citizens of my State are interested. The chairman of the committee, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], was going to call it up, but he left the Chamber temporarily. I should like to ask unanimous consent to call it up and have it passed. I do not think there is any objection to it.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Claims was, under the head of "Florida," on page 3, after line 2, to insert:

To J. H. May, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 14, before the word "seventeen," to strike out the name "Montgomery" and insert "Montgomery;" so as to make the clause read:

To J. R. Montgomery, \$17.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eighty-five" and insert "one hundred and twenty-five;" so as to make the clause read:

To J. W. Golden, \$125.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 7, to insert:

To S. Seisel, \$10.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Iowa," page 5, after line 19, to insert:

To George Spaulding, \$25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 20, to insert:

To Mrs. S. Clark, \$162.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 15, before the name "Williams," to strike out the letter "T" and insert "F," so as to make the clause read:

To James F. Williams, \$90.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 10, before the word "three," to strike out the name "Benzier" and insert "Brenizer;" so as to make the clause read:

To F. L. Brenizer, \$300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 14, before the word "cents" to strike out "five" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the clause read:

To Belle V. Brant, \$6.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLAY. I desire to ask the Senator in charge of the bill if there is a claim in it in favor of W. A. Huff, of Macon, Ga.

Mr. WARREN. There are some 300 claims embraced in the bill, and I should have to refer to the bill to ascertain.

Mr. CLAY. I have just received a telegram stating that there was a claim of that kind in the bill, and asking me to have it stricken out.

Mr. WARREN. The clerks can look at the claims under the headline of "Georgia." I will say, while the clerks are searching for it, that this bill is composed alone of such claims as have been certified here from a board in the War Department, as provided by law.

Mr. CLAY. I understand; but Mr. Huff, who would be the beneficiary, has telegraphed me requesting that the item be stricken from the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Georgia repeat the name?

Mr. CLAY. W. A. Huff.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read what he finds on the subject.

The Secretary read as follows:

To W. A. Huff, \$304.

Mr. CLAY. If it is in order, I move to strike out that item.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

CONSIDERATION OF UNOBTAINED PENSION BILLS, ETC.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I now renew my request that the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected pension cases and bills to correct military records.

Mr. HOAR. For what length of time does the Senator ask that such bills shall be considered?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is a notice given for a special purpose at 4 o'clock.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; notice for a special purpose has been given at 4 o'clock. I thought it very likely that it would take pretty nearly all of the time up to that hour.

Mr. HOAR. Very well; I shall not object to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire, but I should like to say that the anti-injunction bill, so called, a measure which has been very carefully considered by the Committee on the Judiciary, and which has been the subject of a good deal of interest in many parts of the country, should at some time be considered. I should have called it up this afternoon if I could have obtained the floor before the Senator from New Hampshire did, had the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], who has taken some interest in it on the committee, been present. I therefore simply give notice now, without objecting to the request of my honorable friend, that I shall take some convenient time to ask the Senate to consider it.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to ask the Senator from New Hampshire to yield to me for a moment.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have not yet obtained consent.

Mr. CULBERSON. With reference to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire, I hope he will make the request so as to apply to the entire Calendar and not confine it to pension and war-record cases.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected pension cases and bills to correct military records. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota if the bill he desires to call up does not occasion debate.

A. M. DARLING, ADMINISTRATOR.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 587) for the relief of A. M. Darling, administrator. It will not take any time; it is a very short bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay \$1,974 in full to A. M. Darling, of Douglas County, Minn., for depredations committed on the property of the late Andreas Darling, in 1862, by the Sioux Indians, of Minnesota, which amount shall be charged against and deducted from the forfeited annuities of said Indians now held by the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRISCILLA R. BURNS.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to call up a bill which was partly considered the other day. I think it was read. It is Senate bill 4517, and it is early on the Calendar.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 4517) for the relief of Priscilla R. Burns; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay \$7,987 to Priscilla R. Burns, widow of the late Gen. William W. Burns, deceased, in full payment of the balance due him for royalty on 3,195 tents used by the United States Government.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATIE A. NOLAN.

Mr. GALLINGER. I promised to yield to the Senator from Texas for a bill which he says will not occasion debate.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4308) for the relief of Katie A. Nolan.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to Katie A. Nolan, of San Antonio, Tex., \$800, in full of the difference of pay due to her as a stamp clerk at the post-office at San Antonio, Tex., between the salary actually received

by her and the amount of salary to which she was entitled by law from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1893.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first pension bill on the Calendar will be proceeded with.

WILLIAM F. BOWDEN.

The bill (H. R. 13178) granting a pension to William F. Bowden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William F. Bowden, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK W. WILLEY, ALIAS WILLIAM F. WILLEY.

The bill (S. 5944) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Willey, alias William F. Willey, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frederick W. Willey, alias William F. Willey, late of United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS H. DEVITT.

The bill (H. R. 10794) granting a pension to Thomas H. Devitt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas H. Devitt, the helpless and dependent son of Thomas Devitt, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JULIA B. SHURTLEFF.

The bill (H. R. 13063) granting an increase of pension to Julia B. Shurtleff was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Julia B. Shurtleff, widow of Edward S. Shurtleff, late acting master, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELLA B. S. MANNIX.

The bill (H. R. 13683) granting an increase of pension to Ella B. S. Mannix was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ella B. S. Mannix, widow of Daniel Pratt Mannix, late captain, United States Marine Corps, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FLORIAN V. SIMS.

The bill (H. R. 5146) granting an increase of pension to Florian V. Sims was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Florian V. Sims, widow of Alexander Sims, late of Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the soldier until such child shall have arrived at the age of 16 years, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOSES S. CURTIS.

The bill (H. R. 8476) granting an increase of pension to Moses S. Curtis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Moses S. Curtis, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$14 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES E. MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 2615) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles E. Miller, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMMA L. FERRIER.

The bill (S. 3180) granting a pension to Emma L. Ferrier was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out the letter "a;" in line 7, after the word "gunner," to strike out "in the;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Emma L. Ferrier, widow of William A. Ferrier, late gunner, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 a month.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In the last line I move to strike out "a" and insert "per;" so as to read "per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT G. SCROGGS.

The bill (H. R. 6890) granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Scroggs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert G. Scroggs, late assistant surgeon One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS FINEGAN.

The bill (H. R. 10172) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Finegan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Finegan, late second-class fireman, U. S. S. *Housatonic*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY C. BICKERSTAFF.

The bill (H. R. 14118) granting a pension to Mary C. Bickerstaff was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary C. Bickerstaff, widow of William J. Bickerstaff, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FANNIE REARDON.

The bill (H. R. 14012) granting a pension to Fannie Reardon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Fannie Reardon, widow of Patrick Reardon, alias Patrick Dunn, late of Company B, Second Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM F. ANGEVINE.

The bill (S. 2283) granting an increase of pension to William F. Angevine was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "captain;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William F. Angevine, late captain Company K, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 12774) granting an increase of pension to John M. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Brown, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. M'CARTER.

The bill (H. R. 8109) granting an increase of pension to William H. McCarter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. McCarter, late of Company D, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUTHER G. EDWARDS.

The bill (H. R. 14359) granting a pension to Luther G. Edwards was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Luther G. Edwards, late landsman, U. S. S. *Lancaster*, United States Navy, war with Spain.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATHARINE W. CLARKE.

The bill (S. 5076) granting an increase of pension to Katharine W. Clarke was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "the late;" and in line 7, after the word "surgeon," to strike out "of the;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Katharine W. Clarke, widow of Henry K. Clarke, late surgeon Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET TISDALE.

The bill (H. R. 10255) granting a pension to Margaret Tisdale was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret Tisdale, the former widow of Moses C. Bartlett, late of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWIN BECKWITH.

The bill (H. R. 13378) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Beckwith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edwin Beckwith, late of Company K, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA ELIZABETH HENCH.

The bill (S. 3238) granting a pension to Martha Elizabeth HENCH was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha Elizabeth HENCH, widow of George HENCH, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES MEALEY.

The bill (S. 3644) granting a pension to James Mealey was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Mealey, late of Company K, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James Mealey."

JOSEPH A. KERBEY.

The bill (S. 5239) granting an increase of pension to Joseph O. Kerbey, alias Joseph A. Kerbey, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph A. Kerbey, late second lieutenant, Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Kerbey."

CHARLES E. PETTIS.

The bill (H. R. 11327) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Pettis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles E. Pettis, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. H. DAVIS.

The bill (H. R. 6414) granting an increase of pension to William W. H. Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William W. H. Davis, late colonel One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PIERSON L. SHICK.

The bill (H. R. 8780) granting an increase of pension to Pierson L. Shick was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Pierson L. Shick, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GIBBONEY F. HOOP.

The bill (H. R. 8457) granting an increase of pension to Gibboney F. Hoop was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Gibboney F. Hoop, late surgeon Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL HAYES.

The bill (H. R. 6847) to correct the record of Michael Hayes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to correct the military record of Michael Hayes, late of Company H, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry Volunteers, and to grant him an honorable discharge from such organization and remove the charge of desertion standing against him as a member thereof. But no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH JACOBS.

The bill (S. 4121) granting a pension to Elizabeth Jacobs was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments in line 7, after the word "Massachusetts," to insert "Colored Volunteer," and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Jacobs, widow of Stephen Jacobs, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACOB SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 12976) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob Smith, late of Company G, One hundred and seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH J. EAGON.

The bill (H. R. 9710) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Eagon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth J. Eagon, widow of Lafayette A. Eagon, late of Company N, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELLEN W. RICE.

The bill (H. R. 884) granting an increase of pension to Ellen W. Rice was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ellen W. Rice, widow of Francis G. Rice, late second lieutenant Company I, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORRIN J. WELLS.

The bill (H. R. 5315) granting an increase of pension to Orrin J. Wells was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Orrin J. Wells, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

NELSON CHURCHILL.

The bill (H. R. 8698) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Churchill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nelson Churchill, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHRISTOPHER S. STEPHENS.

The bill (H. R. 12130) granting a pension to Christopher S. Stephens was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Christopher S. Stephens, late of Captain Chapman's company, New Mexico Mounted Volunteers, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD G. WATKINS.

The bill (H. R. 7922) granting an increase of pension to Richard G. Watkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard G. Watkins, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. BONHAM.

The bill (H. R. 13321) granting an increase of pension to John S. Bonham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John S. Bonham, late of Company K, First Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES AUSTIN.

The bill (H. R. 13017) granting an increase of pension to James Austin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It pro-

poses to place on the pension roll the name of James Austin, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EBENEZER W. OAKLEY.

The bill (H. R. 12507) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer W. Oakley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ebenezer W. Oakley, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

RUFUS V. LEE.

The bill (S. 1666) granting an increase of pension to Rufus V. Lee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rufus V. Lee, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS SWAN.

The bill (H. R. 5145) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Swan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Swan, late chief bugler, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSAN WALKER.

The bill (H. R. 12312) granting a pension to Susan Walker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan Walker, the former widow of James H. Cryslar, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. LESSIG.

The bill (S. 2306) granting a pension to William H. Lessig was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Lessig, late lieutenant-colonel Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Lessig."

MARIA V. STADTMUELLER.

The bill (S. 3423) granting an increase of pension to Maria V. Stadtmueller was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Maria V. Stadtmueller, widow of Charles Stadtmueller, late of Companies A and H, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the word "dollars," I move to strike out "twelve" and insert "sixteen;" so as to read "at the rate of \$16 per month."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Maria V. Stadtmueller."

JOHN A. EVELAND.

The bill (H. R. 12408) granting an increase of pension to John A. Eveland was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Eveland, late of Company G, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD M. KELLOUGH.

The bill (H. R. 12724) granting an increase of pension to Richard M. Kellough was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard M. Kellough, late of Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACKSON L. WILSON.

The bill (H. R. 12047) granting an increase of pension to Jackson L. Wilson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jackson L. Wilson, late of Company E, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID HAM.

The bill (S. 5758) granting an increase of pension to David Ham was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Ham, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN D. SULLIVAN.

The bill (S. 4454) granting an increase of pension to John D. Sullivan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John D. Sullivan, late of Company C, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, the same to be paid to him without deduction or rebate for former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARMAN SCRAMLIN.

The bill (H. R. 6871) granting an increase of pension to Harman Scramlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harman Scramlin, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ESEK B. CHANDLER.

The bill (H. R. 6991) granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It

proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Esek B. Chandler, late principal musician Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RACHEL BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 954) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rachel Brown, widow of James Brown, late major Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. BRADSHAW.

The bill (S. 3315) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bradshaw was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Bradshaw, late of Company K, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, and Company F, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY WEAVER.

The bill (S. 3715) granting an increase of pension to Henry Weaver was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Weaver, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL VOLZ.

The bill (S. 4493) granting an increase of pension to Michael Volz was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Volz, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. DICK.

The bill (S. 4811) granting an increase of pension to John W. Dick was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Dick, late of Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN REVLEY.

The bill (H. R. 3263) granting an increase of pension to John Revley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Revley, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$14 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

W. C. TAYLOR.

Mr. PETTUS. The bill (H. R. 5550) for the relief of W. C. Taylor is a small bill which has just been passed over. I should

like to have it called up and considered now by unanimous consent, if the Senator from New Hampshire will allow me.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will yield to the Senator from Alabama for that purpose.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate as in Committee of the Whole proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to W. C. Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., \$2,000 as compensation for the loss of the steel barge *Ora* while in service of the Government during the late war with Spain, on a voyage between Mobile, Ala., and Santiago de Cuba, said loss having been caused by defective and insufficient towlines and the absence of any crew on board the barge to look after her safety, all of which occurred without any fault on the part of the owner of the barge, the said W. C. Taylor, of Mobile, Ala.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL L. MALLICOAT.

The bill (H. R. 3323) granting a pension to Daniel L. Mallicoat was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "ten" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel L. Mallicoat, late captain Company N, Greene County, Mo., Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

HENRY RUNNELS.

The bill (H. R. 1478) granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnels was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Runnels, late captain Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STEPHEN B. TODD.

The bill (H. R. 13946) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Todd was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Stephen B. Todd, late captain Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORANGE SELLS.

The bill (S. 5901) granting an increase of pension to Orange Sells was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "Company," to strike out "of" and insert "captain;" in line 7, before the word "Volunteer," to insert "Ohio," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Orange Sells, late captain Company D, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM C. BANTA.

The bill (S. 4251) granting an increase of pension to William C. Banta was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William C. Banta, late lieutenant-colonel Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. RICHARDSON.

The bill (H. R. 945) granting an increase of pension to William W. Richardson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William W. Richardson, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment In-

diana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH D. M'CLURE.

The bill (H. R. 8026) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. McClure was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph D. McClure, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC M. PANGLE.

The bill (H. R. 9717) granting a pension to Isaac M. Pangle was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventeen" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaac M. Pangle, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that amendment be disagreed to.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

The bill (H. R. 9164) granting an increase of pension to John H. Crawford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Crawford, late of Company D, One hundred and first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL.

The bill (H. R. 3768) granting an increase of pension to John W. Campbell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Campbell, late regimental quartermaster Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. DICKEY.

The bill (H. R. 3770) granting a pension to James E. Dickey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James E. Dickey, late of Captain McClintock's company, Kentucky Home Guards, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. ROBERTSON.

The bill (H. R. 11865) granting an increase of pension to John A. Robertson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Robertson, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HORATIO N. WHITBECK.

The bill (H. R. 12800) granting an increase of pension to Horatio N. Whitbeck was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Horatio N. Whitbeck, late lieutenant-colonel Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. LIPPS.

The bill (H. R. 11493) granting a pension to Mary A. Lipps was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place

on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Lipps, widow of George W. Lipps, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANTHONY J. RILEY.

The bill (H. R. 18081) granting an increase of pension to Anthony J. Riley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Anthony J. Riley, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANGELINE H. TAYLOR.

The bill (H. R. 11115) granting a pension to Angeline H. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Angeline H. Taylor, widow of William Taylor, late major Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay to her a pension of \$20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARRIE B. FARNHAM.

The bill (H. R. 6186) granting a pension to Carrie B. Farnham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Carrie B. Farnham, widow of Wilson H. Farnham, late of Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDMUND B. APPLETON.

The bill (H. R. 13597) granting an increase of pension to Edmund B. Appleton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edmund B. Appleton, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. WHITE.

The bill (H. R. 13675) granting an increase of pension to George W. White was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. White, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC GIBSON.

The bill (H. R. 11711) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Gibson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Isaac Gibson, late major Second Battalion, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. BADER.

The bill (S. 5747) granting an increase of pension to James E. Bader was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James E. Bader, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MELINDA HEARD.

The bill (S. 5659) granting an increase of pension to Melinda Heard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Melinda Heard, widow of John A. Heard, late of Captain Jones's company, Georgia Volunteers, Creek Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Melinda Heard."

WILLIAM WARNER.

The bill (H. R. 10899) granting an increase of pension to William Warner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Warner, late of Company A, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARA M. GIHON.

The bill (S. 6015) granting an increase of pension to Clara M. Gihon was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out the letter "a;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Clara M. Gihon, widow of Albert L. Gihon, late medical director, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. SHAW.

The bill (H. R. 12284) granting an increase of pension to George W. Shaw was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Shaw, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JAMES F. GRAY.

The bill (H. R. 3677) granting an increase of pension to James F. Gray was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James F. Gray, late of Companies G and I, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATE O. PHILLIPS.

The bill (H. R. 3500) granting an increase of pension to Kate O. Phillips was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "twenty-five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kate O. Phillips, widow of Joseph A. Phillips, late surgeon Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JESSE M. PECK.

The bill (H. R. 12409) granting an increase of pension to Jesse M. Peck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jesse M. Peck, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA A. CORNISH.

The bill (H. R. 3986) granting a pension to Martha A. Cornish was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha A. Cornish, widow of James M. Cornish, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment New

York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARA C. HAWKS.

The bill (H. R. 7986) granting a pension to Clara C. Hawks was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Clara C. Hawks, the former widow of William M. Ball, late of Company H, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL BORTLE.

The bill (H. R. 5328) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Bortle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Bortle, late of Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRIETTA GOTTWEIS.

The bill (H. R. 292) granting a pension to Henrietta Gottweis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henrietta Gottweis, dependent stepmother of Frederick Koenemann, late of Company F, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALFRED HATFIELD.

The bill (H. R. 1466) granting a pension to Alfred Hatfield was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alfred Hatfield, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment, without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID T. BRUCK.

The bill (H. R. 3262) granting an increase of pension to David T. Bruck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David T. Bruck, late hospital steward, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT WATTS.

The bill (H. R. 5877) granting a pension to Robert Watts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert Watts, late of Company H, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, war with Spain, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMANTHA TOWNER.

The bill (H. R. 14374) granting a pension to Samantha Towner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samantha Towner, widow of Justin D. Towner, late captain Company B, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY J. GILLAM.

The bill (H. R. 10954) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Gillam was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary J. Gillam, widow of James Gillam, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE FUSSELMAN.

The bill (H. R. 14052) granting an increase of pension to George Fusselman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Fusselman,

late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. CONRAD.

The bill (H. R. 13691) granting an increase of pension to James M. Conrad was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Conrad, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ASA WORDEN.

The bill (S. 4211) granting an increase of pension to Asa Worden was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Asa Worden, late major, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES OLSON.

The bill (H. R. 12305) granting an increase of pension to Charles Olson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles Olson, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANCY M. WILLIAMS.

The bill (H. R. 7353) granting a pension to Nancy M. Williams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy M. Williams, widow of Thomas B. Williams, late surgeon, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$25 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. SHEARER.

The bill (H. R. 2192) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Shearer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin F. Shearer, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH WALL.

The bill (H. R. 13423) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Wall, widow of John T. Wall, late of Company D, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES P. MAXWELL.

The bill (H. R. 2470) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Maxwell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles P. Maxwell, late of Company G, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM P. SCHOTT.

The bill (H. R. 5866) granting an increase of pension to William P. Schott, alias Jacob Schott, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William P. Schott, alias Jacob Schott, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID VICKERS.

The bill (S. 6008) granting an increase of pension to David Vickers was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Vickers, late major, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and major and inspector-general, United States Volunteers, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDGAR A. STANLEY.

The bill (H. R. 9463) granting an increase of pension to Edgar A. Stanley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edgar A. Stanley, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZA M. MILLER.

The bill (S. 3365) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eliza M. Miller, widow of James H. Miller, late first lieutenant Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

The bill (S. 5431) granting a pension to Daniel Dougherty was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "a private," and in the same line, after the word "company," to strike out the letter "B" and insert "D;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel Dougherty, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

The bill (S. 2545) granting a pension to William Johnston was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Johnston, late of Company G, One hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL THOMAS.

The bill (H. R. 10178) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Thomas was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel Thomas, late seaman,

United States steamships North Carolina, Potomac, and Sabine, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. HOLBROOK.

The bill (H. R. 8781) granting a pension to Mary E. Holbrook was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "former," to strike out "the;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Holbrook, former widow of Frank Wyman, late of Company A, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that amendment be disagreed to.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARRIE M. SCHOFIELD.

The bill (H. R. 12770) granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Schofield was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Carrie M. Schofield, widow of Walter Schofield, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. STOTT.

The bill (S. 4827) granting an increase of pension to George W. Stott was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Regiment," to strike out "Eighty-fourth" and insert "Eighty-ninth;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Stott, late of Company I, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA N. GRINSTEAD.

The bill (H. R. 10767) granting an increase of pension to Louisa N. Grinstead was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louisa N. Grinstead, widow of John J. Grinstead, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHANN CONRAD HAAS.

The bill (H. R. 5018) granting an increase of pension to Johann Conrad Haas was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Johann Conrad Haas, late of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay to him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET S. TOD.

The bill (H. R. 14224) granting an increase of pension to Margaret S. Tod was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret S. Tod, widow of Samuel B. Tod, late sergeant, Company E, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY J. ADAMS.

The bill (H. R. 6402) granting a pension to Mary J. Adams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary J. Adams, widow of John Adams, late of Company A, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month, such pension, however, to cease upon proof that said John Adams is still living.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 14079) granting an increase of pension to John Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Miller, late of Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. BERRY.

The bill (S. 5660) granting a pension to George W. Berry was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "private;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" and in line 9, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Berry, late of Company H, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Berry."

JOHN H. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 7882) granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Smith, late of Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA G. YOUNG.

The bill (H. R. 7906) granting a pension to Martha G. Young was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha G. Young, mother of John G. Young, late of Battery A, Utah Light Artillery, war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month, such pension to cease in the event of the allowance of a pension to the former widow of the said John G. Young to cover any period subsequent to the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM C. ROBERTS.

The bill (H. R. 12299) granting a pension to William C. Roberts was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William C. Roberts, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

PETER T. NORRIS.

The bill (H. R. 9366) granting an increase of pension to Peter T. Norris was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Peter T. Norris, late of Company C, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW E. HICKS.

The bill (H. R. 13554) granting an increase of pension to Andrew E. Hicks was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew E. Hicks, late of Company D, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cav-

alry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STILES L. ACEE.

The bill (S. 4957) granting an increase of pension to Stiles L. Acee was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Stiles L. Acee, late of Loyall's Independent Company, Georgia Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE STOKES.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions from the House of Representatives in memory of Dr. STOKES, late a member of that body, may be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 26, 1902.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from South Carolina will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended in order that fitting tributes may be paid to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to his memory the Senate, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, do adjourn.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, the Senate and the House of Representatives, forming as they do component parts of the legislative branch of the Government, work together in all things where the making of laws is concerned. This intimate relationship necessarily brings the members of the two bodies into close and friendly contact and many lasting friendships have had their origin in a committee room of the Capitol.

Therefore it is that the custom has grown up for both Houses to take cognizance of the death of a member of either and to pay due respect to the memory of a dead comrade. The feeling is somewhat akin to that of attending the funeral of a fellow-soldier who has died. His immediate associates attend the last sad rites, but the members of the other companies also attend the funeral, and so when a Senator dies the House takes part on a subsequent day in paying respect to his memory, just as the Senate performs the same duty in regard to a dead Representative.

The Senate pauses in its labors to-day out of respect to a member of the lower House—a man not known to very many Senators, but one whose character and worth were most highly appreciated by those of us who were acquainted with him. J. WILLIAM STOKES, a citizen of South Carolina, and a member of Congress for six years preceding his death, was called to his long rest on 6th day of July, 1901. He was a member-elect to the present Congress, and had served the people of his district with distinguished ability and zeal during his Congressional career.

The facts of his personal and political history have already been set forth in the eulogy pronounced by Mr. A. F. LEVER, his successor in the House, on the 26th of April last, and they will appear in the memorial volume, and as the rehearsal of that record in this presence would be but a repetition, I shall not dwell upon it. I prefer to speak of my dead friend rather from the point of view of a collaborer in a common field and to give some estimate of his character as a man than deal with the subject from the standpoint of the biographer. Owing to the fact that he had left South Carolina immediately after his graduation from the Washington and Lee University, of Virginia, and remained away, following his chosen profession as a teacher, until 1889, I had no knowledge of him in his earlier manhood.

I shall always recollect the first time I met him. It was at the "March convention" of the farmers' movement in the city of Columbia in 1890. He was on the committee to draft a platform, and his thorough insight into all the public questions then agitating the people of South Carolina and his earnest, zealous purpose to present those issues in the best light and frame the demands for reform which were pulsating in the hearts of our people, so as to minimize opportunities for attack and assure so far as practicable the support of all those in sympathy with our purpose, made him a marked member of the convention.

South Carolinians ordinarily are very jealous of outsiders, and Dr. STOKES's long absence from the State in the case of some men would have made it impossible that he should have exerted any influence; but his modesty and the clearness and force with which he presented his ideas and argued any moot question, silenced any jealous mutterings, and from the first he became a leader in the movement in South Carolina to reform the State government just as he was soon after among the most prominent men in the Alliance movement in the State, which had for its purpose the securing of reforms in the National Government.

While he was not an eloquent speaker, he was forceful and logical, and his arguments always carried with them weight, if not conviction. Though he was my junior by seven years, his temperament was so calm and judicial that I always listened to his opinions with deference, and very rarely differed with him on public questions. From the first day we met in March, 1890, to the day of his death there was cooperation growing into the warmest friendship and closest political alliance. In looking back now over those years of arduous labor performed together, I recollect not one single incident which produced bitterness or distrust; and after our entrance upon the national arena, he in the other end of the Capitol and I in this, we were thrown together much more intimately than had been possible previously, and the admiration which his clear and forceful mind had excited was succeeded by most cordial and warm friendship. The better he was known the more he was loved and respected.

It was in this intimate association that I came to understand and appreciate the higher and nobler side of the man—not but what all of his attributes were high and noble, but I allude more particularly to his home life and to his chivalrous and almost idolatrous attachment to the noble woman who had won his love. It was in the home and in the company of his wife that Dr. STOKES shone in his most admirable light. Having no children of his own, he was always stealing the heart of some child with whom he came in contact, and my own little ones learned to love him and to run to meet him on his frequent visits with that ardor and abandonment of joy which a child alone knows how to exhibit.

In the art of winning his way to the hearts of children he was not surpassed by any man I have ever known, and no student of human nature will ask any higher tribute to his character. Children do not love those who are selfish and mean; and, guileless themselves, they are not easily deceived in their estimate of men and women. I would sooner trust the intuition and instincts of a child than depend on the judgment of a grown person where character and goodness are in question.

A man of the most refined manners, Dr. STOKES was a favorite with all those who came to know him intimately; so while the men respected him for his manliness of principle and high character, the women were his admiring friends because of his chivalry and deference to their sex, while the children loved him for his kindness and sympathetic interest in all of their little affairs.

It would be improper to invade the sacred precincts of his desolate home, but the devotion which bound him to his wife, the romantic idealized love, so to speak, with which he regarded her, made the separation of those two who were certainly "one twain," the more heartrending. I can not offer any consolation to that widowed heart that will assuage its longing, but it would not be improper, perhaps, to say to her that he is only gone before, and waits longingly for her coming, and she should try to win comfort out of the sad consciousness that—

'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all.

The world can not give any compensation for her great loss, but she is surely happier or will be happier if she will look at it from this point of view till the time shall come for their reunion.

In looking over my friend's life in its results I am forcibly reminded of that sad truth contained in Gray's lines:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead—but to the grave.

Dr. STOKES was young in years; had scarcely reached the meridian of life. His public career had hardly begun, and the equipment furnished by years of study and extensive reading had promise of rich fruition. He had grown upon the people of our State during the twelve years since his return among us, and

while the bitter strife which marked the period of his entry on the political arena had left some scars on other breasts, they seemed to have left none on his own.

The shafts of envy and malice had fallen hurtless, and his worth and high character had so impressed themselves on the people that in his last election he was unopposed by any competitor, and those who had at one time been his most bitter antagonists had been won to be warm friends, or acquiescent opponents, who had no ill for him. In the zenith of his fame and height of his usefulness he has been stricken down. We can not understand why these things are so; we can not lift the veil to find out why such a man should be taken and so many thousands less useful and less worthy should remain. We can not realize why the cords of love and devotion which bound him to life should have been snapped so ruthlessly.

The journey of life is full of these mysteries. We come into the world unbidden, or rather without having been consulted; we are hurried hence, often without warning and suddenly, without any power of resistance. We come and go like shadows and we know not why these things are so. Life is a battle from beginning to end, and the grave is the only place of rest. We are all hastening to it, and many are unconsciously very, very near its brink.

It is philosophical to think about death calmly, but the law of life makes us shun and dread it and put off to the very last the thought of the time when we shall bid adieu to this active scene. By common consent, all men, both ancient and modern, civilized and uncivilized, heathens and savages, have refused to accept death as an "unending sleep." The idea of annihilation is so abhorrent that the human soul recoils with terror from such an ending. Tennyson has most beautifully expressed the feeling of mingled fear and hope pulsating in our hearts when he says:

Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill;
To pang of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt, and taints of blood.

That nothing walks with aimless feet;
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.

That not a worm is cloven in vain;
That not a moth with vain desire
Is shriveled in a fruitless fire
Or but subserves another's gain.

Behold we know not anything;
I can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last to all,
And every winter change to spring.

* * * * *
Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we that have not seen Thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
Believing where we can not prove;

Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;
Thou madest man he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die;
And Thou hast made him: Thou art just.

In that blessed reunion to which every human soul looks, in the bright hereafter, "When the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," may our friend and his loved ones left here be reunited; and may we all so live that when we come to die we shall have as few sins to answer for as the man in whose memory we speak to-day. His was indeed a noble and pure life, and in all my dealings with men I have never known one who more deserved to have it said of him—

And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of "gentleman."

Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina. Mr. President, death is always an unwelcome visitor and generally surprises us in the midst of the duties and schemes which are engrossing our lives. A noble and useful life is often ended in the heyday of its success and prosperity. It is well that it is so, for if we were permitted to control our mortal destiny we could never conveniently fix a time when we would travel to that "bourn from whence no traveler returns."

It is passing strange that we have the courage, energy, and persistency to pursue so hopefully the aims of this life, when we are so constantly reminded that at any moment the "silver cord may be loosed and the golden bowl broken."

The inspiration of hope obscures the shadow of the grave and impels us forward upon our earthly careers. Without this "death on the pale horse" would at every moment cross our pathway and overwhelm us with gloom.

But with all of our fears of death there is mixed a fixed belief in the immortality of the soul and that after the struggles and cares of this life there is "rest for the weary." Revealed religion teaches us that death is but the exit from this life into an

everlasting heaven of unalloyed happiness. By its clear light alone can we see that man's mission in this world is to build and progress, to lift himself from a high to a higher plane of existence, and to constantly take into his soul and life more of that justice and charity which are to be his divine estate in the great beyond. Some day this great battle that has raged in the breast of each, between our brute natures and our immortal souls, will be over and our discordant natures brought into harmony with the spirit that controls all things in this great universe, and then, if we have made a good fight, the immortal spirit rises triumphant over mortal flesh, and, looking toward heaven, finds the burden easy and the upward pathway filled with light.

The death of Dr. J. WILLIAM STOKES, the Christian gentleman, the useful citizen, and faithful Congressman, in the meridian of his life work and the midst of his public duties, makes us all feel that he lived as he should have lived and that his translation from this life of care and sorrow was to one of rest and happiness in the unending future.

Dr. STOKES was the idol of the agricultural classes in South Carolina. They loved him; they trusted him; they honored him, and they now revere his memory. He came from their ranks and rose to high position in the State, and by their unswerving confidence and influence was transferred from the arena of State to the wider sphere of national politics. In every position in which he was placed he was true to his people and to the principles of which he was a living exponent.

When the Alliance movement materialized into a compact and influential organization he was one of the leaders in South Carolina, and by his aggressiveness and fidelity to its principles contributed largely toward making it the controlling factor in State politics. He was placed at the head of the State organization, and under his leadership it became a great educator of the masses, inspiring a spirit of independence of thought and action, which to some extent at least destroyed party tyranny and gave, in a measure, political freedom to the people.

The Alliance movement may have given rise to many "isms" in the politics of this country, and it has been derided as demagoguery of the vilest type, but it is an undeniable fact that in the South it awakened the slumbering masses and gave to them freedom from party shackles, and created a wider interest in national affairs. In South Carolina it removed barriers which had existed for years between classes, broke down the traditions of a century, and delivered the people from the oligarchical rule which had controlled the material and political destiny of the State from the close of the Revolutionary war.

It was a part of the new era of progress in directing attention to needed reforms, and to the importance of developing the material resources of the State. Dr. STOKES, in the beginning, was one of the guiding spirits in this popular uprising, and well may he have felt that his life's work had left its enduring impress upon the fortunes of his native State. As a public man Dr. STOKES was pure, modest, and faithful to his creed of principles. He was candid and open in all he did, as firm as adamant in his convictions, and full of an unselfish patriotism.

His straightforward and manly course commended him to public confidence, and made him hosts of friends who continued him in Congress for several terms.

As a Representative, he was content to be a working rather than a speaking member. In committee and departmental work he was industrious and faithful. No request from a constituent was ever neglected nor his interest allowed to suffer if Dr. STOKES could prevent it. His most conspicuous work in Congress was in connection with the establishment of rural mail service. His whole soul and energies were in this work, because he felt that this would be to the masses another step in the great educational work commenced by him as president of the State Alliance. The record of Dr. STOKES in Congress will always stand as a testimonial to his faithfulness as a Representative not only to his own constituency, but to the country people everywhere.

As a private citizen Dr. STOKES was generous and loyal, ever ready to make sacrifices for the comfort and happiness of others. In whatever position he was placed he never failed to follow his convictions as to right and duty. He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the term, honorable, cultivated, and refined; all of his instincts were high, and elevating to those who came into contact with him.

His people mourn his loss and will ever keep in remembrance the shining virtues and unselfish life which made J. WILLIAM STOKES a truly good man, a useful citizen and Representative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN].

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 16, 1902, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, June 14, 1902.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, for this day, which we hail with grateful hearts as the anniversary of the birth of our national ensign, a day set apart by a grateful people in commemoration of its victories and achievements, for we realize that the prosperity, intellectual, moral, and spiritual growth of our people, past and present, may be measured by their devotion to the flag. And we most fervently pray that the lesson of this day may sink deep into the hearts of the growing generation, that their loyalty, devotion, and love to Old Glory may be increased, that the principles which it represents may live forever. In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

CERTAIN BONDS OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Mr. RODEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 14383) to validate certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico with reference to the issuance of certain bonds.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of the thirty-fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, entitled "An act providing for additional buildings for the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell," approved February 20, 1901, and the act of the same assembly and session entitled "An act providing for additional buildings for the New Mexico Insane Asylum at Las Vegas," approved March 21, 1901, and the act of the same assembly and session entitled "An act to provide for the issue of bonds for the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts," approved March 21, 1901, be, and each of said acts hereby are, approved, ratified, validated, and confirmed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have some explanation of this.

Mr. RODEY. The explanation is this: Congress in 1898 gave New Mexico a grant of land for the benefit of its common schools and other educational institutions. This act of Congress granting these lands provided that the same might be leased and the rentals used for the benefit of the institution for which the grant was made. Now, some of these institutions are greatly in need of additional buildings for the use of the institution, and the Territory of New Mexico passed an act permitting the issuance of bonds secured by the lands which were granted to the Territory, and made provisions for turning the rentals toward the payment of interest on the bonds, and this bill is to ratify those acts of the legislative assembly. The bill has been considered by the committee and has been reported by the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

COST OF CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to move for the discharge of the Committee on Insular Affairs from a resolution, No. 236.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman call it up as a privileged motion?

Mr. HAY. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a statement showing the amount of money expended by the United States Government since the 1st day of May, 1898, for the cost of the army serving in the Philippine Islands, for the maintenance of both the military and civil governments of said islands, for the transport service maintained between this country and the Philippine Islands, for the maintenance in the War Department of the Insular Bureau, and for any other purpose connected with the occupation and possession of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the motion of the gentleman from Virginia on the table.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia calls up resolution No. 236 and moves to discharge the Committee on Insular Affairs from the consideration of the same. The gentleman from Indiana moves to lay that motion on the table. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HAY) there were—ayes 54, noes 46.

Mr. HAY. I call for the yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and at the conclusion of the roll call,

The SPEAKER said: The roll call shows—yeas 93, nays 67, answered "present" 12—not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will bring in members.